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ABSTRACT

This report describes and analyzes state support for higher education in fiscal year 1994. The report provides an analysis of funding trends nationwide; a national map showing percentages of 2-year gains for all states; a table showing appropriations amounts by state for the most recent 3 years as well as percentage changes; a table showing state tax appropriations per capita and per \$1,000 of personal income, along with national rankings; and individual state tables showing total state tax appropriations for higher education. The report reveals that after 2 especially negative years, support to higher education has turned around in a majority of the states. While the gains reported by states are not huge by comparison, they are impressive in the aggregate, with a near record total of \$40.8 billion appropriated to higher education by state governments. The trend in higher education support is not distinctly regional, although a greater proportion of southern states did somewhat better than did northern states. The most positive aspects of state support to higher education are the general levels of support in the 12 "megastates," with the exception of California, and levels of support for community colleges and for student financial aid. (Contains 27 references.) (JDD)

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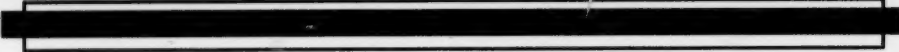
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State Higher Education Appropriations 1993-94

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February 1994

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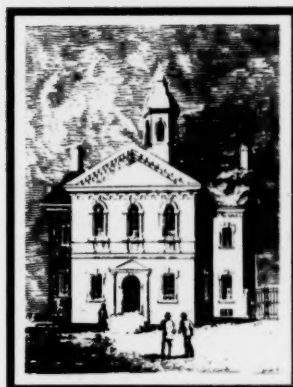
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Preface

It is a sign of the times that what passes for "good news" in higher education these days is modest indeed. As Ed Hines notes, the national economy which began improving in 1993 and appears to be continuing on that path in 1994 produced \$1.3 billion in new state support for higher education. Whatever optimism these events may inspire must be quickly tempered, however, by the reality of increasing demands on higher education and continuing "structural" problems in state budgets. Not only are state expenditures in such areas as health care and criminal justice continuing their rapid rise, state tax policy in many cases is failing to capture even the modest economic growth which is occurring in the private sector.

The report which follows serves as the document of record on state support for higher education. We believe it is the most timely and thorough report on what might be termed "total state tax effort" currently available. But the reader is cautioned to look beyond the data here and to extend his or her assessment to other important factors affecting the *total* resources available to a state and its institutions. Many factors affect the financial health of public higher education, but two — enrollment trends and tuition increases — are especially relevant in the current environment. Many states, including some of those reporting the greatest declines in tax-based support, have allowed institutions to increase tuition significantly. In some cases, tuition increases have made up most, if not all, of the cutbacks in state appropriations. In other states, various pressures have contained tuition, leaving institutions to absorb the state cuts.

In order to fully understand the health of a public higher education institution or system, one also needs to know what has happened to enrollment. States with growing enrollment and declining appropriations are providing less per-student support than states with stable or declining enrollments. Several public higher education systems are capping enrollment, either directly or indirectly, in response to state cutbacks. Other systems, out of commitment to access or political pressure, are absorbing these additional students.

We urge readers to combine use of this data with other reports. Readers will find, for example, that Kent Halstead provides an analysis of a variety of factors affecting the total per-student support available in the public sector. His data also include a 15-year historical base. Halstead's report is published by Research Associates of Washington and entitled *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education*. For the most recent data on tuition, we recommend the annual report by the Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board entitled, *Tuition and Required Fees: A National Comparison*.

It is our hope that this report on state appropriations, combined with other national sources of data, will provide the latest information available for our readers. We welcome your comments and suggestions for improvement.

James R. Mingle
Executive Director

Acknowledgments

This publication relies upon a nationwide network of higher education and state government officials in the 50 states. These individuals report legislative appropriations for operating expenses of higher education which are published in monthly issues of *Grapevine*, published at the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University, and summarized in an October issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

This book-length publication is the most complete and accurate compilation of these appropriations data which reflect total state tax effort for all of higher education. This report relies upon material furnished by individuals in the states, and their contributions are acknowledged with appreciation. Gwen B. Pruyne, managing editor of *Grapevine*, prepared the statistical tabulations and provided editorial assistance. Rusty Higham, doctoral candidate in Higher Educational Administration at Illinois State, devoted much of his assistantship to this effort. Rhonda Epper of the SHEEO staff provided an important final review of the publication.

The many contributions of the *Grapevine* Advisory Committee, whose names are listed below, are recognized with gratitude. This group meets annually as part of the State Higher Education Finance Officers' annual meeting. In 1993, this meeting was held in Denver, Colorado.

Brenda Albright, Tennessee Higher Education Commission

Barbara Gittins, Utah Board of Regents

Stephen Jordan, Arizona Board of Regents (now at the Kansas Board of Regents)

Charles Lenth, SHEEO/NCES Communication Network (now at the Education Commission of the States)

Lucy Martin, Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning

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J. Michael Mullen, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia

Mark Wilcockson, Illinois Board of Higher Education

State Higher Education Appropriations: 1993-94

Overview

After two of the most negative years on record in state support of higher education, FY94 has been witness to a turnaround, if not some degree of restoration, in state support of higher education. Not since 1958, when these state tax appropriation statistics were first collected and published annually, has higher education encountered such a stringent financial period. Placing the events of the current year, FY94, into context by reviewing the past two years will show their effect on higher education nationally.

Downturn to the 1990s

As 1993 began, higher education faced mid-year recisions in a majority of the states. These followed a year that saw a decline in constant dollars and the smallest of increases in current dollars. While observers noted the contrast between the lean years of 1992 and 1993 and the "prosperity" of the mid-1980s, actual records of state support in those years reveal a more modest picture. During the 10-year period beginning in 1981 through 1990, one-year percentage increases in state higher education support lagged behind inflation twice and were barely ahead of inflation six times. Only in 1985 and in 1986 were higher education one-year percentage gains more than two percentage points ahead of the cost of living, as measured by the Higher Education Price Index (Hines and Samuelson, 1991). In the transition from the 1980s to the 1990s, there were four consecutive years when gains in state higher education support were only slightly (two percentage points or less) ahead of the cost of living increases. Thus, higher education was not in a position of strength at the beginning of the last decade of the twentieth century.

Coupled with the above was the impact of what was termed a "fading federal contribution," the "most widespread set of budgetary imbalances that we have seen since the depths of the 1982 [national] recession," and "an ordinary and anticipated outcome of a cooling national economy" (Hinds, 1990). The trend of shrinking revenues combined with unyielding growth in state spending toward the end of the 1980s caused one expert to predict that "state and lo-

cal governments will experience considerable fiscal stress" (Gold, 1990). Frustratingly, the spending increases were not the result of better or more service, but rather of demographic, legal and institutional changes such as rapid increases in crime and delinquency together with the growing needs of an aging population.

As these fiscal issues were growing larger and potentially adverse in their effect on higher education, the academy was concerned about issues other than finance. In the 1990 *Campus Trends*, for instance, faculty shortages took center stage, although survey respondents believed that financial shortages did present a challenge to colleges and universities (El-Khawas, 1990). Shortly thereafter, the National Conference of State Legislatures predicted a "dismal outlook for 1991" (Snell, 1991). This became translated into inadequate or nonexistent amounts in states' budget-stabilization funds (known as rainy-day funds), into tax increases that were considered where possible, and into mid-year budget recisions that became widespread across the nation. Interestingly, in FY91 the initial legislative appropriations to higher education were at a record level of \$40.8 billion nationally. However, by the time budget decisions were enacted, their effect was overwhelmingly negative, and the final amount appropriated nationally by state governments to higher education dipped to \$39.9 billion.

By 1992, higher education's fiscal woes had taken center stage. In a national survey by the American Council on Education, fiscal problems were the lead issue and were described as "serious and widespread" (El-Khawas, 1992). The range of problems was encompassing. Operating budgets were not keeping pace with inflation, tuition increases were precipitating hostile reaction by students and parents and in legislatures, summer sessions were being cut, extra course sessions were eliminated, faculty were being laid off, and maintenance and capital needs were being deferred.

Little wonder that *The Chronicle of Higher Education's* survey of the states identified belt tightening, efficiency measures, tuition increases, faculty productivity, academic accountability and cost containment as the issues of concern, especially in public institutions. Additionally, there were multiple criti-

cisms of higher education levied by academics, social commentators and reporters. They were found in books with titles such as *ProfScam*, *Impostors in the Temple* and *Killing the Spirit*. These continuing attacks on higher education by numerous insiders produced negative responses in the eyes of lawmakers and the public. One well-known spokesperson of higher education noted the following:

U.S. higher education has a mega-problem compounded of those specific problems and of its failure thus far to solve them, sometimes even to acknowledge them. Though the mega-problem may be framed in terms of image and reputation, I do not believe that its cure lies in the domain of public relations. Instead, its solution, if there is to be one, lies in setting right the underlying conditions -- and, of course, in making the public aware that this is occurring (Finn, 1990, p. 1).

Higher Education's Response

As 1993 unfolded, the mood in and about higher education was not salutary. *The Chronicle of Higher Education* noted only certain spending categories were protected in the states, such as "debt service, welfare programs, corrections and primary and secondary education, but only a handful of states protected public-college spending" (Lively and Mercer, 1993, p. A29). The *10th Annual Campus Trends* survey by the American Council on Education, drawing on a sample of 406 administrators at 510 colleges and universities (responses were statistically weighted for representativeness), indicated that "difficult financial conditions persist" with "stagnant budgets in the public sector" and "budget constraints and uncertainties" in the private sector (El-Khawar, 1993, p. 3). Despite this, the views were less negative than those prevailing about the fiscal condition of higher education in 1991 and in 1992.

Higher education's most obvious response to financial realities was reducing budgets in order to "trim programs, rethink missions and operate more efficiently" (Lively, 1993a, p. A23). The response of colleges and universities to budget reductions, which largely took place in the 1980s, was to make percentage reductions usually in the 1%-to-3% range across the board, to defer maintenance, and to reduce or eliminate expenses such as faculty and staff travel. When the need continued for additional budget reductions, it became necessary to consider more fun-

damental strategies such as selected program eliminations, staff layoffs, and reallocation of resources to higher priority programs and needs. These efforts often involved reconsideration of institutional missions because colleges and universities could no longer "be all things to all people," meaning they could not continue to offer the broadest possible range of programs and opportunities. Rethinking mission statements involved "mission differentiation" whereby system officials attempted to emphasize the strongest programs at selected campuses and to encourage campuses to cooperate by reducing duplication and emphasizing individual strengths.

Nowhere has the budget crisis been more pronounced than in California. Protracted budget difficulties in California caused a 25% reduction in total state appropriation in the most recent two years. The scenario is not unfamiliar; it is comparable to the deep reductions in defense and the effects of the nationwide recession. What makes the situation especially difficult in California, however, is the demand for higher education by a population conditioned to believe in access and opportunity.

The fiscal stress is especially acute in the California State System which relies heavily on state support, much more so than the University of California System (Kantrowitz and King, 1992). The depth of the fiscal difficulties in California has also resulted in monitoring practices and accusations that further complicate the situation. Three California senators, for example, established a telephone hotline to invite calls about "waste and abuse" in the University of California System (Lively, 1993b, p. A24). Accusations about an excessive compensation package paid to the university's top executive were widely circulated (Gordon, 1993). Accustomed to attending only in-state universities, students now look to and are recruited by universities in other states: "their exodus from a fragile system of colleges and universities that was once the crown jewel of American public higher education is yet another measure of how deeply three years of budget cuts have eroded the quality of life in California" (Gross, 1993, p. A1).

Continuing budget reductions also have changed the shape of higher education in other states. This has been especially true in the West. One newly-elected governor called for eliminating portions of the state higher education agency and merging three regional colleges with two universities (Lively, 1993c). In

Oregon, 70 academic programs were eliminated in the public colleges from 1991 to 1993, and the College of Education at Oregon State University was merged with another college (Lively, 1993d).

State higher education officers (often heads of coordinating boards) are caught between campus desire for autonomy and state lawmakers' calls for more accountability and oversight. These state higher education executive officers have always had "to walk a tightrope between responding to political leaders and advocating the broad needs of higher education" (Lively, 1993e, p. A28). Their constituent base is the campus, yet they may work for or answer to governors and legislators. Kenneth Ashworth has described well the potential conflict in their dual role of being accountable to the public at the same time they are spokespersons or even lobbyists for higher education (Lively, 1993e).

Increasingly, there are calls for higher education to combine cost containment measures with improved productivity and quality. In particular, areas with expanded administrative staffing are now subject to intense scrutiny, teaching loads are being reevaluated to refocus faculty time more on students and teaching activities, and quality is being stressed by increasing retention, improving graduation rates and being more oriented to the student as consumer (Elfin, 1992). In rethinking the purpose and function of higher education in the twenty-first century, DePalma has commented very appropriately: research universities will "shrink and become more specialized," faculty at campuses emphasizing teaching "will be handling more courses," and the "basic shape of the university" will be "transformed not in evolutionary ways but under the lid of a financial pressure cooker" (DePalma, 1993, p. A1).

Against the experience of the early 1990s, we can now turn to the somewhat more optimistic funding picture of state higher education support in FY94.

A Retrospective of Fiscal Year 1994

As shown in **Figure 1**, nearly \$40.8 billion has been appropriated to higher education in this initial round of state appropriations in FY94. This is the first time since FY91 that initial appropriations have reached this mark. In FY91, nearly \$40.9 billion was appropriated to higher education, but subsequent revisions reduced that final amount to \$39.9 billion. In FY92, \$40.1 billion and in FY93 \$39.5 billion were appropriated.

In addition to the record amount appropriated to higher education, there were 12 states that appropriated more than \$1 billion each to their higher education systems. In FY93, only 10 states were in this grouping. These "megastates" are discussed specifically later in this report.

In FY93, a record 17 states experienced a two-year percentage decline, with the same number of states experiencing a one-year percentage decline from the preceding year. As indicated in **Table 2**, that decline stopped in FY94 when 11 states experienced two-year percentage declines (five states declined only 1%) and eight states had one-year declines. In FY94, only Oregon had a double-digit one-year decline. There was a one-year decline of 9% in California; however, its two-year decline was 25%.

Current Trends in Gains

The percentage and dollar gains for the most recent 10 years are shown in **Table 1**. During the 1980s, there was a doubling in the total state higher education appropriations nationally. Had that rate of gain

Table 1
Changes in Dollars and Percentages
for All States, FY84 to FY94

Fiscal Years	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1-Year Gain (billions of dollars)	1.6	2.8	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.6	.7	.2	-.6	1.3
1-Year Gain (Percent)	6.4	10.9	8.2	4.4	6.3	6.2	7.1	1.8	.6	-1.9	3.3
2-Year Gain (Percent)	12.5	18.0	20.0	13.0	11.0	12.9	13.8	9.1	2.4	-1.3	1.7

Figure 1
State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1974-1994

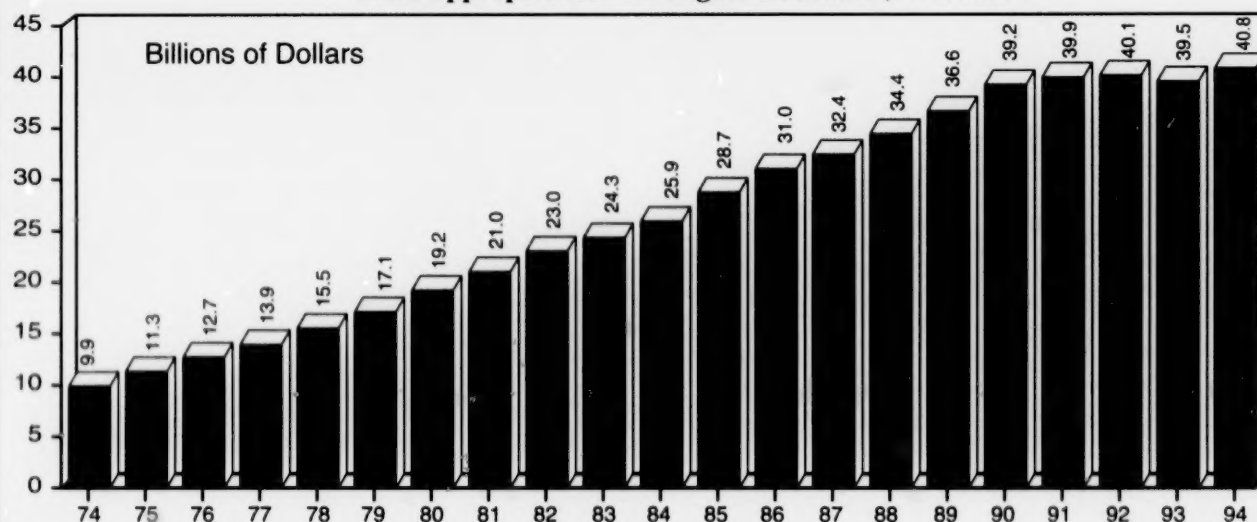


Table 2
Percentages of Two-Year Gain in Appropriations
of State Tax Funds, FY94 Over FY92

States . . . 2-Year Gain		States . . . 2-Year Gain		States . . . 2-Year Gain		States . . . 2-Year Gain	
F	Georgia 18	S	Wisconsin 8	T	Delaware 4	F	Alaska 0
I	Tennessee 18	E	Arkansas 8	H	Ohio 4	O	Maine 0
R	Mississippi 16	C	New Jersey 7	I	Washington 4	U	Oklahoma -1
S	Texas 13	O	New Hampshire 7	R	Arizona 3	R	North Dakota -1
T	North Carolina 13	N	Colorado 7	D	Idaho 3	T	Connecticut -1
	South Dakota 13	D	Missouri 6		Pennsylvania 2	H	Kentucky -1
	New Mexico 13		Rhode Island 6		Indiana 2		Virginia -1
	Iowa 11		Kansas 6		New York 2		South Carolina -3
	Utah 11		Illinois 6		Nevada 1		Vermont -3
	Florida 9		Nebraska 5		Minnesota 1		Louisiana -4
	Hawaii 9		Maryland 5		Michigan 1		Oregon -7
	Alabama 9		West Virginia 5		Wyoming 1		Montana -10
							California -25
							Massachusetts N/C

N/C = not comparable

continued into the 1990s, there would have been more than \$50 billion appropriated to higher education in FY94. As it turned out, \$40.8 billion was appropriated by state governments to higher education in FY94.

During the generous years of the 1980s, higher education gained more than \$2 billion from one year to the next. During the lean years of the 1980s, the annual gain was less than \$2 billion, but it always was

more than \$1 billion, until the early 1990s. During the four years from FY90 through FY93, there was only a \$300 million (\$.3 billion) gain nationally for all of higher education with an actual \$600 million decline from FY92 to FY93 (Table 1). That translated into a 1.8% gain from FY90 to FY91, then a 0.6% percent gain from FY91 to FY92, followed by a decline of 1.9% into FY93. In FY94, there was a gain of 3.3% from FY93. In two-year percentage

Table 3
Increasing, Identical and Decreasing Two-Year Percentage Gains,
Compared to Preceding Year

Fiscal Year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Increasing	17	26	31	17	7	11	28
Decreasing	28	20	15	26	40	32	17
Identical	5	4	4	7	3	7	4

changes, there were similarly slower rates of gain after FY90 with a decline of 1.3% reported in FY93. In FY94, there was a two-year gain of 1.7% over FY92.

Data Revisions

Revisions in the initial legislative decisions are a relatively recent phenomenon in state government finance. Revisions occur because states cannot, by law, incur deficit spending, so state governments must pay close attention to actual as well as projected revenue flow during the fiscal year. Prior to the 1980s, a state (usually one in some fiscal difficulty) occasionally would make the initial legislative decision for higher education to be followed by a subsequent legislative decision to adjust the appropriation either upward or, more commonly, downward to achieve balance between appropriations and revenues.

During the 1980s, data revisions became increasingly common, approaching or even exceeding one-half of the states annually. At first, the revisions tended to be generally downward, but that has been changing. An equally common pattern now is for a state to be conservative in its initial legislative decision in order to remain within revenue projections, then make revisions to enhance an appropriation through a supplement.

We can use the period from the initial legislative decision for higher education in FY93 until the present time as an example. As reported to *Grapevine*, 15 of the 50 states made no change in their initial legislative decision. Thirty-five of the states revised their initial figure. Interestingly, of the 35 revisions, 17 were revisions upward. Not all revisions, therefore, involve reductions for higher education. In virtually

50% of the revisions, higher education received an increase.

"Megastates"

"Megastates" are a group of relatively highly populated, major industrialized states, each of which has a sizable system of higher education. For many years, 10 states comprised this category but that number increased to 12 early in 1991. Revisions downward that year caused Minnesota and Virginia to fall back to an appropriation of less than \$1 billion each. In FY94 there are again 12 states in this "megastate" category. As shown in **Table 4**, Minnesota has returned as a megastate but Virginia has not. Georgia became a megastate in FY94 when its higher education appropriation edged over the \$1 billion mark.

There are three groupings of megastates. California is in a category of its own simply because of the magnitude of its higher education system. In the initial appropriation in FY91, prior to a revision downward, California's appropriation was over \$6 billion. In the next category are Texas and New York, each with a higher education appropriation of around \$3 billion. The third group has slightly less than \$2 billion each. Illinois heads this group with almost \$2 billion, followed by North Carolina and Florida at \$1.6 billion. Next are Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio at \$1.5 billion, New Jersey at \$1.2 billion and Georgia and Minnesota at just over \$1 billion.

In percentages of gain, the 12 megastates represent a varied picture. Georgia, Texas and North Carolina have double-digit two-year percentage gains with equally positive one-year percentage gains, although North Carolina had only a 6% one-year gain. Florida, New Jersey and Illinois have two-year gains of

Table 4
Changes in Dollars and Percentages for Megastates

Megastates	FY91-92	FY92-93	FY93-94	Percentages of Gain	
				1-Year	2-Year
California	\$5,831,201	\$4,824,479	\$4,384,452	-9%	-25%
Florida	1,443,318	1,461,341	1,576,041	8	9
Georgia	874,320	941,363	1,034,858	10	18
Illinois	1,711,076	1,730,982	1,806,826	4	6
Michigan	1,533,685	1,539,460	1,546,950	0	1
Minnesota	995,429	965,288	1,008,028	4	1
New Jersey	1,159,281	1,183,719	1,245,276	5	7
New York	2,895,561	2,774,114	2,947,227	6	2
North Carolina	1,445,790	1,541,926	1,630,179	6	13
Ohio	1,414,734	1,378,613	1,471,558	7	4
Pennsylvania	1,483,637	1,426,751	1,513,260	6	2
Texas	2,821,806	2,802,348	3,188,362	14	13
National Totals/Gain	\$40,100,696	\$39,483,268	\$40,775,516	3%	2%

9%, 7% and 6%, respectively, while Florida's one-year gain at 8% is almost double that of New Jersey and Illinois at 5% and 4% percent, respectively. Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Michigan have two-year gains of 1-2%. Pennsylvania and Minnesota have stronger one-year gains of 6% and 4%, respectively, while Michigan had none.

Of the 12 megastates, only California is in the negative category with a 25% decline over two years and a 9% decline over one year. Because of its size, the substantial effect of California cannot be ignored. Were California's percentage of decline excluded from the national total, the percentage of gain for the entire nation would have been a full percentage point higher, a record of more than \$41 billion appropriated by states to higher education this year.

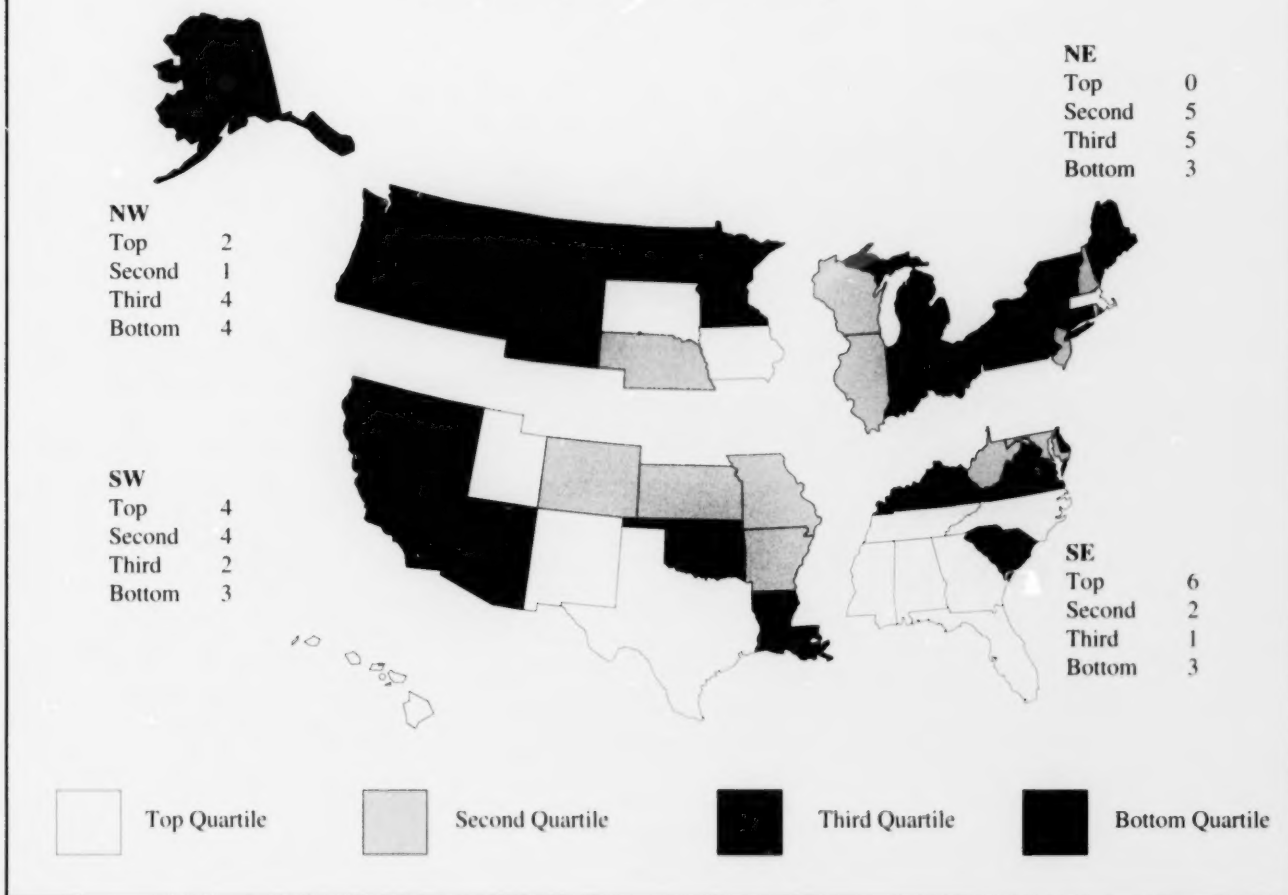
Regional Variations

One comparison that can be made between and among states is the extent of variation in state higher

education support by region of the country. **Figure 2** illustrates a four-quadrant division of the United States, using the northeast corner of Missouri as a center point and the Ohio River and southern border of Pennsylvania to divide Northeast from Southeast. There are 14 states in the Northeast, 12 in the Southeast, 11 including Alaska in the Northwest and 13 including Hawaii in the Southwest.

In Table 2, the 50 states are arranged in four quartiles, using a descending order of states on two-year percentages of gain, FY94 over FY92. The top quartile includes 12 states, going from Georgia and Tennessee at an 18% two-year gain down to Alabama, Florida and Hawaii at 9%. Arkansas and Wisconsin begin the second quartile with an 8% two-year gain, down to Nebraska, Maryland and West Virginia at 5% two-year gains. There are 12 states in this quartile. There are also 12 states in the third quartile, from Delaware, Ohio and Washington at 4% down to Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada and Wyoming at

Figure 2
Quartile Map — Two-Year Changes



1%. The bottom quartile includes 14 states from Alaska and Maine at 0% change to 11 states with actual declines in higher education support in FY 94, compared to FY 92. This group of states in decline includes Connecticut, Kentucky, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Virginia at a 1% decline down to California at a 25% two-year decline.

One major feature of the regional pattern of the preceding two years was an East versus West pattern, with many states east of the Mississippi undergoing considerable fiscal stress and states west of the Mississippi River doing relatively better. However, this year there was a much more diverse, variegated pattern without obvious East-West divisions.

There are no Northeast states in the top quartile, but five of the 14 Northeast states made it into the sec-

ond quartile. In the Southeast, on the other hand, half of the 12 states were in the top quartile with another two in the second quartile. West of the Mississippi there are two Northwest states in the top quartile and another in the second quartile. Among the 13 Southwest states, four were in the top quartile and four in the second quartile. One might conclude that there is a moderate North-South split this year with states in the South having performed relatively stronger for higher education than states in the North.

Revenue Variations

The ability of states to support higher education is highly dependent on their capacity to raise revenue, to be willing to allocate amounts to areas identified in the state budget, and to make actual effort in the

support, in this case, of higher education. These are three critical variables in higher education support: revenue capacity, the willingness of legislators to make appropriations, and the effort expended for higher education. If these variables are of real importance, there will be clear differences between states in their ability to support higher education.

Using data collected and published by the National Conference of State Legislatures, each of these three variables is displayed in **Table 5**. A state's revenue capacity is defined operationally by the projected percentage increase in state government expenditures from the previous fiscal year to the current fiscal year, in this case from FY93 to FY94.

Table 5 displays the top nine and the bottom eight states in higher education support, as measured by

the percentage change from FY93 to FY94 using data provided by states to *Grapevine* as a measure of effort. Table 5 indicates that three of the nine top states were in the double-digit figures of 10% or greater gain in one year. One state gained 9%, three gained 8% each and two gained 7% each. The mean percentage gain of 9.4% in FY94 was higher than the mean percentage gain in FY93, but it was not as high as the mean percentage gain reported in FY92. Likewise, Table 5 shows those eight states having gained the least amount in percentage between FY93 and FY94 and, in fact, all eight of these states experienced an actual decline in higher education support from FY93 to FY94. The magnitude of the declines ranged from 1% in North Dakota to 12% in Oregon. Similarly, there were declines in the mean percentage changes in FY93 and FY92 with a slightly

Table 5
Comparison of Revenue Capacity, Willingness
and Higher Education Effort, Percentage Increase, FY93-94

Top Nine 1-Year Gainers				Bottom Eight 1-Year Gainers			
States	General Revenue Increase* (Capacity)	State Appropriations Increase* (Willingness)	Higher Education Increase (Effort)**	States	General Revenue Increase* (Capacity)	State Appropriations Increase* (Willingness)	Higher Education Increase (Effort)**
Connecticut	4.5	3.4	14.0	North Dakota	16.1	4.0	-1.0
Texas	-3.2	8.4	14.0	Louisiana	-2.9	-0.7	-1.0
Georgia	9.3	8.7	10.0	Oklahoma	4.1	1.0	-3.0
New Hampshire	6.7	17.5	9.0	South Carolina	7.3	7.6	-4.0
Alabama	4.3	6.8	8.0	Montana	-7.5	-3.4	-5.0
Florida	8.4	11.5	8.0	Nevada	4.6	6.8	-6.0
New Mexico	9.0	10.4	8.0	California	-0.6	-6.3	-9.0
Ohio	8.0	8.2	7.0	Oregon	5.7	4.6	-12.0
South Dakota	7.1	6.8	7.0				
Mean in FY92	5.9	6.0	12.1	Mean in FY92	0.8	2.1	-7.6
Mean in FY93	7.8	7.0	8.4	Mean in FY93	3.6	1.6	-4.6
Mean in FY94	6.0	9.1	9.4	Mean in FY94	3.4	1.7	-5.1

Sources: *Corina L. Eckl, Karen C. Hayes and Arturo Perez, *State Budget Actions 1993* (Denver: National Conference of State Legislatures, December 1993)

***Grapevine*

smaller decline reported in FY93 and a larger decline reported in FY92.

The nine top states in higher education support had revenue increases from the previous year that were twice the magnitude of those bottom eight states. The top states in higher education support had shown a mean percentage gain in revenue of 6% while the bottom states had a 3.4% revenue gain in that one year. None of the top states experienced double-digit increases, but four states reported percentage gains of 8% to over 9% (Georgia, New Mexico, Florida and Ohio).

But even beyond state revenue capacity is the variable of lawmaker willingness. Operationally, this is the percentage increase in total state appropriations from the previous to the current fiscal year. Table 5 demonstrates that the top states in higher education support are also those states that made substantial percentage gains in total state appropriations. In FY94, there was a mean percentage gain of 9.1%, which ranged from a gain of over 17% in New Hampshire, over 10% in Florida and in New Mexico, to a small gain of 3.4% in Connecticut. This 9.1% mean gain was greater than reported both in FY93 and in FY92, and it was substantially larger in size than the 1.7% mean percentage gain experienced by the states having declines in higher education support. In the eight states with decline, three states reported declines in total appropriations (California, Montana and Louisiana), and only South Carolina and Nevada reported percentage gains greater than 5%.

Table 5 shows quite clearly that the ability to support higher education is tied to a state's economic condition and to whether or not the state is able to move ahead in appropriations for public, social and educational services.

The link between higher education and a state's economy is of importance when one realizes that higher education makes specific contributions to the economy. Some states have experienced a successful demonstration of this link, with fiscal resources then being invested in higher education programs, research and demonstration projects.

Whether or not a state has adequate revenue capacity to support higher education is an important consideration, but lawmakers' willingness to support higher education is related to the level of demand for

major state services other than higher education. The five major areas of state government expenditure continue to be, in descending order of magnitude, elementary-secondary education, Medicaid, higher education, corrections and aid to families with dependent children. In fact, in 1993 for the first time state governments spent more for Medicaid and health care than they did for higher education, and in 1994 it is projected that states will spend 22% more on Medicaid than on higher education (Brownstein, 1993). Despite the fact that budgets for elementary-secondary education easily outpace the other four areas in magnitude, the percentage increases for public schools in recent years have been relatively low, yet the amount of funds can be sizable simply because of the large amount of state budgets devoted to elementary-secondary education. Of the five areas of major expenditure, higher education is viewed as discretionary and, as such, is subject to reductions more than the other areas.

Sector Variations

The purpose of the *Grapevine* data set is to provide information relative to levels of state support rather than more discrete elements, such as campuses and sectors. Over time, however, interest in *Grapevine* has prompted state higher education agency officials to provide the campus figures reported in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. Some caution is always recommended in using these figures because they represent only a single revenue source, albeit a critical one especially for the public sector. Other revenue sources are also important, including student tuition, local taxes and other non-tax sources such as lotteries.

Nonetheless, we have tentatively examined the state higher education totals and compared these figures with two areas that have received above average support in recent years: state aid to community colleges and state support of student financial aid. There is a 2% gain in overall state higher education support in FY94 compared to FY92, and a 3% gain over one year from FY93. Those national figures are weighted, i.e., the national total is calculated by dividing the gain in dollars by the national aggregate total, as opposed to averaging the percentages of gain calculated for each of the 50 states. Because the nation, rather than states, is the unit of analysis, each state is treated in proportion to the size of its appropriation. The total dollar amount of appropriations

varies greatly from California's \$4.4 billion down to less than \$100 million each in New Hampshire and Vermont. This reflects demographics, however, and is not a statement about the priority given to higher education.

If the two-year percentages of gain in all 49 states (less Massachusetts which was non-comparable in FY94) are calculated arithmetically, there is a 4.1% two-year gain, not the weighted 2% figure. Using that unweighted 4% figure, we calculate that there is a 9.7% two-year gain for state aid to community colleges, and there is a 10.9% two-year gain for student financial aid. This indicates that states are giving a high priority to supporting community colleges and to supporting student financial aid.

With regard to community colleges, in 26 of the 39 states where a separate community college entry could be identified, the two-year percentage gain in community college support is greater than the percentage gain in higher education support generally. In nine states, there is a lower two-year percentage gain figure for community colleges than the states as a whole.

The figures for student financial aid are even more graphic. Student aid could be identified in 33 of the 50 states. In 24 of those 33 states, the two-year percentage of gain for student aid is greater than the two-year percentage gains for higher education generally. In only eight states is student aid support, as measured by two-year percentage gains, less than the two-year gain for higher education in general.

This would indicate that states are placing a high priority on providing funding to community colleges and to student aid. Community colleges garner strong local support and are oriented to training and providing skills of value to be used in the job market and to help the state's economy. Community colleges, therefore, may be viewed as a positive and tangible investment in improving a state's economy. Regarding student aid, with the strong and consistent increases in student tuition prices in recent years, it is relatively clear that states are viewing monetary support to student aid as an important offset to tuition increases. This issue has been covered well in

the media and in the literature, and states have responded by providing additional support.

While community colleges and student financial aid fared relatively well in FY94, state support for principal state universities — generally known as "flagship" campuses — did not do as well. These principal state universities were identified in all states except New York. (Massachusetts was omitted because of data noncomparability.) There was a 2.9% mean two-year gain for flagship institutions, which was somewhat less than the 4% mean two-year gain for all higher education appropriations in those 48 states. In 32 of the 48 states, the percentages of gain over two years for the principal state universities were less than the two-year gains for their respective states as a whole. In nine states, the two-year gains for the universities were larger than for their respective statewide gains and in the remaining states they were identical. Generally, the differences between the flagship gains and the statewide gains were small. The appropriations figures used for these state universities included only the campus operating budgets and did not include the colleges of medicine, agricultural programs or other specified purposes.

Conclusion

This description and analysis of state higher education support in FY94 shows that after two especially negative years, support to higher education has turned around in a majority of the states. While the gains reported by states this year are not huge by comparison, they are impressive in the aggregate with a near record total of \$40.8 billion appropriated to higher education by state governments. The trend in higher education support is not distinctly regional although a greater proportion of southern states did somewhat better than did northern states. The most positive aspects of state support to higher education are the general levels of support in the 12 megastates, with the exception of California, and levels of support for community colleges and for student financial aid.

National Tables and Comparative Measures

This section contains three tables of nationwide scope. A national map (below) shows percentages of two-year gains for all states. **Table 6** shows the states in alphabetical order with appropriations amounts for the most recent three years, as well as percentage changes for one-year, two years and 10 years.

Finally, a second 50-state table (**Table 7**) shows state tax appropriations per capita and per \$1,000 of personal income along with national rankings. These two measures are widely used by analysts and researchers when comparing the effort made by states for higher education. The per-capita measure enables comparisons to be made among states having different numbers of resident population. Otherwise, total appropriations amounts are skewed by demographic figures reflecting the size of the population served. The income measure reflects the basic

wealth or economic capacity of a state using a standard indicator of personal income. Both the per-capita and personal income measures reflect state effort, in this case total state tax effort for higher education.

Caution needs to be used in interpreting these comparative measures. The principal limitation is that only state tax revenue is used to calculate the measures. Were local taxes, student tuition and federal revenue included, a different picture of higher education support likely would emerge. A more complete analysis would need to include more revenue measures than only state taxes. However, as the principal source of funds for the public sector and as an important revenue source for the private sector, these measures using only state taxes are of value if interpreted with these limitations in mind.

Figure 3
Percentages of Two-year Gain in Appropriations of State Tax Funds
for Annual Operating Expenses of Higher Education in the 50 States
FY1994 over FY1992

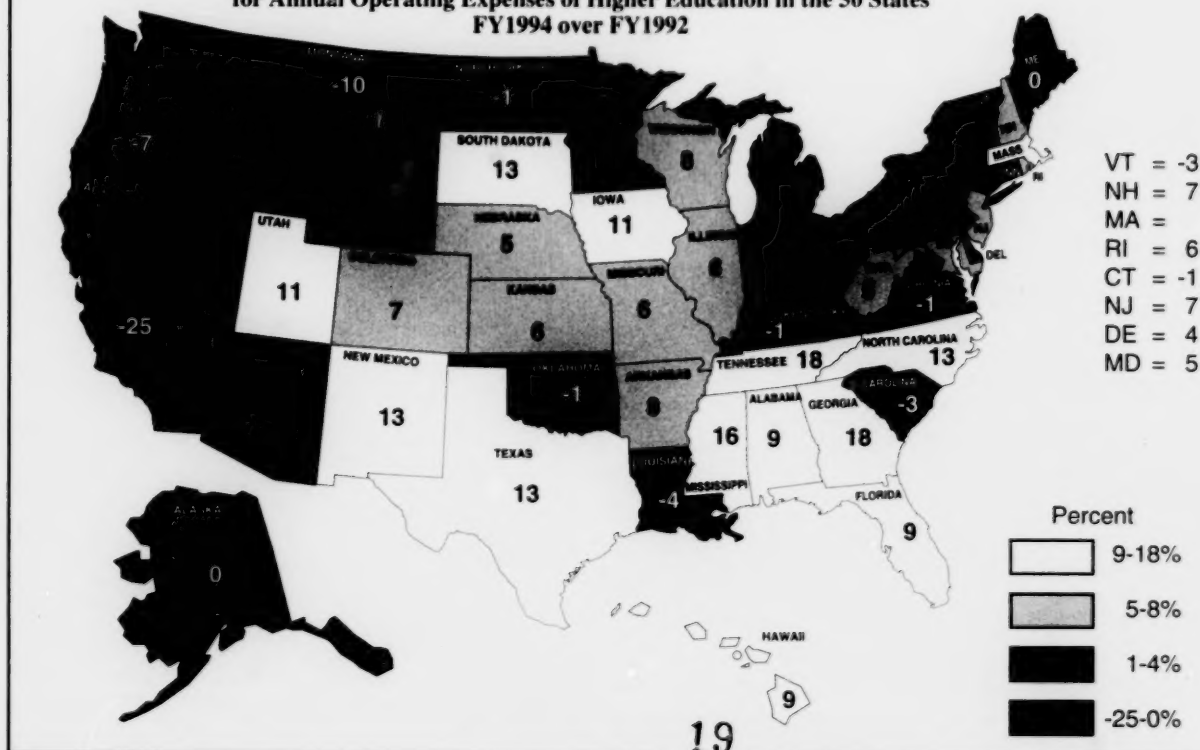


Table 6
Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education
for Fiscal Years 1983-84, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 with Percentages of Gain
Over the Most Recent One, Two and 10 Years (in Thousands of Dollars)

State	1983-84	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1-Year Gain	2-Year Gain	10-Year Gain
Alabama	449,572	818,760	823,942	892,127	8	9	98
Alaska	222,773	179,987	174,118	179,818	3	0	-19
Arizona	333,195	597,342	608,935	616,917	1	3	85
Arkansas	197,321	383,108	407,501	413,466	1	8	110
California	3,220,985	5,831,201	4,824,479	4,384,452	-9	-25	36
Colorado	366,747	500,082	529,158	534,418	1	7	46
Connecticut	273,706	501,687	432,955	494,937	14	-1	81
Delaware	77,792	121,011	122,469	125,969	3	4	62
Florida	958,331	1,443,318	1,461,341	1,576,041	8	9	64
Georgia	570,170	874,320	941,363	1,034,858	10	18	81
Hawaii	180,510	340,296	366,135	371,336	1	9	106
Idaho	101,107	195,334	190,593	201,334	6	3	99
Illinois	1,108,280	1,711,076	1,730,982	1,806,826	4	6	63
Indiana	511,635	902,003	896,601	918,132	2	2	79
Iowa	360,741	558,653	600,800	622,094	4	11	72
Kansas	306,473	451,464	468,030	477,484	2	6	56
Kentucky	400,529	639,422	609,659	630,650	3	-1	57
Louisiana	503,086	589,209	575,681	567,580	-1	-4	13
Maine	76,743	173,003	172,151	172,451	0	0	125
Maryland	437,028	716,722	752,468	751,084	0	5	72
Massachusetts	537,263	583,569	650,187	826,995	N/C	N/C	N/C
Michigan	907,572	1,533,685	1,539,460	1,546,950	0	1	70
Minnesota	621,327	995,429	965,288	1,008,028	4	1	62
Mississippi	345,567	394,178	434,246	458,989	6	16	33
Missouri	360,946	574,670	590,505	610,670	3	6	69
Montana	103,617	130,225	123,228	116,982	-5	-10	13
Nebraska	193,925	340,106	353,847	358,249	1	5	85
Nevada	75,360	191,773	207,572	194,219	-6	1	158
New Hampshire	41,141	75,175	74,026	80,415	9	7	95
New Jersey	642,051	1,159,281	1,183,719	1,245,276	5	7	94
New Mexico	218,822	349,378	364,895	393,353	8	13	80
New York	2,166,908	2,895,561	2,774,114	2,947,227	6	2	36
North Carolina	864,658	1,445,790	1,541,926	1,630,179	6	13	89
North Dakota	110,534	145,535	145,535	143,699	-1	-1	30
Ohio	883,761	1,414,734	1,378,612	1,471,558	7	4	67
Oklahoma	389,167	542,274	557,532	538,565	-3	-1	38
Oregon	273,059	461,155	485,482	428,099	-12	-7	57
Pennsylvania	917,941	1,483,637	1,426,751	1,513,260	6	2	65
Rhode Island	88,516	106,166	107,591	112,358	4	6	27
South Carolina	392,471	609,908	618,408	594,147	-4	-3	51
South Dakota	58,096	99,392	104,998	112,006	7	13	93
Tennessee	405,884	679,374	761,543	802,957	5	18	98
Texas	2,282,342	2,821,806	2,802,348	3,188,362	14	13	40
Utah	198,995	327,723	350,185	363,668	4	11	83
Vermont	39,683	55,742	54,089	54,016	0	-3	36
Virginia	619,029	962,906	934,990	949,548	2	-1	53
Washington	587,841	921,166	953,081	954,583	0	4	62
West Virginia	199,755	284,121	284,606	297,074	4	5	49
Wisconsin	595,845	863,337	902,988	936,156	4	8	57
Wyoming	102,764	124,902	122,152	125,954	3	1	23
Totals	25,881,564	40,100,696	39,483,265	40,775,516			
Weighted average percentages of gain					3	2	58

Table 7
**Rankings of the States on Appropriations of State Tax Funds
 for Operating Expenses of Higher Education Per Capita and
 Per \$1,000 Personal Income, FY93-94**

State	Appropriations (in \$1,000s)	Per Capita	Per \$1,000		
			Rank	Income	Rank
Alabama	892,127	215.70	10	13.08	7
Alaska	179,818	306.33	2	13.67	4
Arizona	616,917	160.99	27	9.29	22
Arkansas	413,466	172.35	19	10.93	14
California	4,384,452	142.04	39	6.57	41
Colorado	534,418	154.01	32	7.46	34
Connecticut	494,937	150.85	35	5.56	48
Delaware	125,969	182.83	16	8.23	31
Florida	1,576,041	116.85	47	5.99	44
Georgia	1,034,858	153.29	33	8.29	30
Hawaii	371,336	320.12	1	14.70	3
Idaho	201,334	188.69	13	11.42	12
Illinois	1,806,826	155.35	31	7.07	36
Indiana	918,132	162.16	26	8.81	26
Iowa	622,094	221.23	9	11.94	10
Kansas	477,484	189.25	12	9.78	20
Kentucky	630,650	167.95	20	9.97	18
Louisiana	567,580	132.40	44	8.34	28
Maine	172,451	139.64	41	7.71	33
Maryland	751,084	153.03	34	6.58	40
Massachusetts	826,995	137.88	42	5.79	46
Michigan	1,546,950	163.92	24	8.33	29
Minnesota	1,008,028	225.01	7	11.02	13
Mississippi	458,989	175.59	18	12.43	9
Missouri	610,670	117.59	46	6.17	43
Montana	116,982	141.97	40	8.73	27
Nebraska	358,249	223.07	8	11.77	11
Nevada	194,219	146.36	37	6.87	38
New Hampshire	80,415	72.38	50	3.20	50
New Jersey	1,245,276	159.88	28	5.93	45
New Mexico	393,353	248.80	4	15.98	1
New York	2,947,227	162.66	25	6.82	39
North Carolina	1,630,179	238.23	5	13.25	5
North Dakota	143,699	225.94	6	13.14	6
Ohio	1,471,558	133.58	43	7.08	35
Oklahoma	538,565	167.67	21	10.19	16
Oregon	428,099	143.80	38	7.81	32
Pennsylvania	1,513,260	126.01	45	6.18	42
Rhode Island	112,358	111.80	48	5.62	47
South Carolina	594,147	164.90	22	10.18	17
South Dakota	112,006	157.53	30	9.22	23
Tennessee	802,957	159.82	29	9.06	24
Texas	3,188,362	180.58	17	9.85	19
Utah	363,668	200.59	11	12.84	8
Vermont	54,016	94.76	49	5.03	49
Virginia	949,548	148.90	36	7.03	37
Washington	954,583	185.86	15	8.81	25
West Virginia	297,074	163.95	23	10.69	15
Wisconsin	936,156	186.97	14	9.76	21
Wyoming	125,954	270.29	3	14.74	2
Total	40,775,516	160.22		7.96	

State-by-State Appropriations

Nature of the Data

The individual state tables in this section reflect decisions made by legislatures in the 50 states about the amount of state taxes to be appropriated in FY94 for operating expenses of colleges and universities. State tax appropriations are a major source of revenue and are the focus of this report. Excluded are local taxes, federal funds and student tuition. These data sometimes are referred to as *total state tax effort* for higher education. Thus, funds are included if legislatures made appropriations to higher education using state taxes as the revenue source. These figures include not only campus operating funds, but also amounts for state scholarship programs, even if the funds go to students attending private or independent institutions; to private or independent colleges and universities if appropriated from state tax funds; to statewide coordinating and governing boards; and to state agencies as long as the funds are destined to be allocated to higher education. See the next section, "What the Figures Are Intended to Mean," which are the instructions sent to each state for the purpose of clarifying data collection and reporting.

Major Data Characteristics

These state tax appropriations data have fundamental characteristics which help define their nature and use. In states having community colleges funded by local taxes, rather than or in addition to state taxes, these data reflect only the state's share, not the local tax share or the share represented by student tuition. In the 1980s, the level of student tuition charged by public colleges and universities began to rise rapidly after decades of a typically low-tuition policy in

the public sector in most states. In fact, the rate of rising tuition levels in the public sector in the mid-to late-1980s outpaced the rate at which tuition increased at private colleges and universities. This caused considerable anxiety among students, parents and state lawmakers who became concerned about tuition increases, resulting in legislative hearings on student tuition at both state and federal levels.

Another fundamental characteristic is that these data represent appropriations and not expenditures. Appropriations data reflect legislative decisions and include revisions to the extent that revisions represent appropriations, rather than expenditures. Expenditures generally are made at the campus level after legislative appropriations. Expenditure data are used in the U.S. Government publication entitled *State Higher Education Profiles*. Expenditure data generally are not available until approximately three years after appropriations data are published.

After the initial legislative decisions are made for higher education, supplementary decisions may be made either by a legislature or by a governor. These later decisions are

termed *data revisions*, and, if reported by states to the *Grapevine* monthly research report, they are included in this publication. Two columns of data appear in each state table: one column reflects legislative decisions made in the previous year, and the other column contains legislative decisions in the current fiscal year. The designation of an "(R)," following the heading for fiscal year 1992-93, indicates that a revision was made in the initial legislative decision.

When states report these higher education appropriations to the *Grapevine* monthly research report, they include campus figures as well as amounts allocated



to agencies and organizations other than individual campuses. These agencies include statewide coordinating boards, also known as state higher education agencies, as well as governing boards for individual campuses or for systems of higher education, such as consolidated systems and multicampus systems. State tax funds which are allocated to state scholarship programs and agencies are included in these figures, regardless of whether the funds are disbursed to students attending public campuses or private institutions. These state tax dollars may be appropriated by the legislature to another state agency, such as the state treasurer or state health department, and may be designated for higher education for faculty and staff fringe benefits or funds for medical and health education.

These appropriations data also include sums destined for agricultural extension and for research. The keys in definition include whether or not funds are expended by colleges and universities as part of their campus operating budgets. Also considered is whether or not the students being educated are ranked at higher and postsecondary education levels for the purposes of enrollment, versus enrollment at other education levels such as a vocational-technical program which educates students at levels below the 13th grade.

In spite of all of these definitions, exclusions and caveats, it must be recognized that there are budgeting and accounting practices unique to some states and not others. Therefore, in reflecting total state tax effort, these data only begin to approach comparability. True comparability, such as deriving instructional expenditures per credit hour, are very dissimilar to these state tax appropriations data. These data, however, are timely because they are published as soon as possible after legislative decisions are made. These data are accurate because they include revisions, and they are comprehensive because they reflect the total amount of state taxes which are either appropriated or destined for the operations of colleges and universities.

What the Figures Are Intended to Mean

The ground rules used to achieve uniform reporting are enumerated below. Diversities of practices among the 50 states make it impossible to eliminate all inconsistencies and to accomplish absolute com-

parability among states and institutions. We emphasize that comparisons are useful only if the data are correctly interpreted.

1. Report only *appropriations*, not actual expenditures.
2. Report only sums appropriated for annual *operating expenses*.
3. For the state tax appropriations in complex universities, set out separately the sums appropriated for (or allocated to) the main campuses, branch campuses and medical centers (even if on the main campus). The medical center item should include operation of colleges of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and teaching hospitals, either lumped as one sum or set out separately as preferred.
4. *Include:*
 - Sums appropriated for state aid to local public community colleges and for operation of state-supported community colleges, and for vocational-technical two-year colleges or institutes which are predominantly for high school graduates and adult students.
 - Sums appropriated to statewide coordinating boards or governing boards, either for board expenses or for allocation by the board to other institutions or both.
 - Sums appropriated for state scholarships or other student financial aid.
 - Sums destined for higher education but appropriated to some other state agency. Examples: funds intended for faculty fringe benefits may be appropriated to the state treasurer and disbursed by that office; certain funds for medical and health education may be appropriated to the state department of health and disbursed from that department. Sometimes these sums have to be estimated because the exact amount disbursed cannot be known until after the end of the fiscal period.
 - Appropriations directed to private institutions of higher education at all levels.
5. *Exclude:*
 - Appropriations for capital outlays and debt service.
 - Appropriations of sums derived from federal sources, student fees, auxiliary enterprises and other non-tax sources.

State Tables

ALABAMA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Alabama (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Alabama		
Tuscaloosa	\$ 91,729	\$ 98,222
Birmingham*	158,444	171,742
Huntsville	30,874	32,555
Mental Health Transfer	4,033	4,433
<i>Subtotal, U of A</i>	<i>285,080</i>	<i>306,952</i>
Auburn University System		
Auburn U, Main Campus	140,804	151,270
Montgomery campus	14,476	15,529
<i>Subtotal, AU</i>	<i>155,280</i>	<i>166,799</i>
University of South Alabama*	60,189	65,095
Troy State U System		
TSU Main campus	16,599	17,932
TSU, Montgomery	3,340	3,213
TSU, Dothan-Ft Rucker	2,831	3,609
<i>Subtotal, TSU</i>	<i>22,770</i>	<i>24,754</i>
Jacksonville State University	22,036	24,102
Alabama A&M University	21,211	22,770
Alabama State University	20,937	22,403
University of North Alabama	16,197	17,382
University of Montevallo	11,356	12,123
Livingston University	6,788	7,275
Athens State College	5,498	6,100
Junior Colleges	168,710	183,609
Dept Postsecondary Ed	1,965	2,528
Private Institutions	5,064	5,634
Pvt school student grants	4,582	5,525
<i>Subtotal, Pvt</i>	<i>9,646</i>	<i>11,159</i>
Marine environment consortium	1,981	1,997
Financial aid		
Medical scholarships	613	613
Dental scholarships	159	159
Optometric scholarship	135	135
Chiropractic scholarships	45	45
AL National Guard scholarships	182	182
<i>Subtotal, fin aid</i>	<i>1,134</i>	<i>1,134</i>
Commission on Higher Ed	2,723	4,063
Student aid programs	2,793	2,793
EPSCOR Research consortium	1,000	1,000
Dept of Veterans Affairs	3,991	4,153
Small business consortia	525	625
SREB	361	395
Other, statewide	1,771	2,915
Total	\$823,942	\$892,127

*Includes the medical school, hospitals and clinics.

ALASKA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Alaska (In thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
University of Alaska		
Fairbanks	\$ 53,446	\$ 55,535
Rural College	5,167	4,883
Rural College/Chukchi	983	930
Rural College/Kuskokwim	2,651	2,842
Rural College/Northwest	1,155	1,321
Rural College/Bristol Bay	449	658
Rural College/Interior	1,054	1,087
Organized research	8,985	9,129
Fisheries-Ocean Science	4,961	4,961
Coop extension service	3,327	3,329
<i>Subtotal, U of A, F</i>	<i>82,178</i>	<i>84,675</i>
Anchorage	41,068	51,480
Kenai Peninsula College	2,152	2,974
Kodiak College	1,504	1,775
Matanuska-Susitna College	1,844	2,258
Homer Campus	247	307
Prince William Sound Comm Col	1,581	1,614
Ctr International Business	633	
Organized research	1,179	
SW Higher Ed Armed Forces	427	419
Regional Voc-Tech	7,411	
<i>Subtotal, U of A, A</i>	<i>58,046</i>	<i>60,827</i>
Southeast		
Juneau	9,479	10,366
Sitka	1,359	1,825
Ketchikan	1,171	1,483
Regional Voc-Tech	1,330	
<i>Subtotal, U of A, S</i>	<i>13,339</i>	<i>13,674</i>
Statewide programs & services		
Statewide services	6,598	6,429
Network	5,880	5,602
<i>Subtotal, Statewide</i>	<i>12,478</i>	<i>12,031</i>
<i>Subtotal, U of A</i>	<i>166,041</i>	<i>171,207</i>
WICHE	847	849
Postsecondary Education Comm	7,230	7,762
Total	\$174,118	\$179,818

(R) = Revised

ARIZONA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Arizona (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Arizona	\$199,336	\$199,217
College of medicine	44,550	44,550
<i>Subtotal, U of A</i>	243,886	243,767
Arizona State U, Tempe	181,779	184,328
West campus	26,775	29,639
<i>Subtotal, ASU</i>	208,554	213,967
Northern Arizona University	73,489	75,717
Board of Regents and WICHE	7,058	7,058
<i>Subtotal, St U's</i>	532,987	540,509
State aid to comm colls	75,335	75,766
Comm College Board	613	642
<i>Subtotal, CC's</i>	75,948	76,408
Total	\$608,935	\$616,917

ARKANSAS

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Arkansas (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
U of Arkansas System		
Fayetteville campus	\$ 73,494	\$ 73,494
Medical sciences	61,171	61,323
Ag experiment stations	18,013	18,013
Coop extension service	17,684	17,684
Archeological survey	1,199	1,199
Little Rock campus	36,395	36,395
Pine Bluff campus	14,298	14,298
Monticello campus	8,350	8,350
System administration	1,895	1,895
<i>Subtotal, U of A</i>	232,499	232,651
Arkansas State U	34,903	34,978
Beebe branch*	5,445	5,618
<i>Subtotal, ASU</i>	40,348	40,596
Southern Arkansas U	9,752	9,886
Technical branch	3,860	3,860
<i>Subtotal, SAU</i>	13,612	13,746
U of Central Arkansas	27,540	27,540
Arkansas Tech U	14,744	14,744
Henderson State U	12,082	12,082
Community Colleges**	33,065	36,268
Technical Colleges***	13,654	12,037
Corporate Tax	6,660	6,753
<i>Subtotal T C's</i>	20,314	18,790
So Regional Education Board	135	135
Dental & vet aid	1,696	1,332
Other dental, vet, optometry	589	793
State scholarship aid (SSIG)	3,577	3,232
Dependents & survivors scholar	47	44
Other state scholarships	3,633	7,404
Other appropriations	3,620	4,109
Total	\$407,501	\$413,466

*Since July 1, 1992, includes the former White River Technical College.

**Since July 1, 1992, includes the former El Dorado branch of Southern Arkansas University and the former Oil Belt Technical College; these two institutions merged to become South Arkansas Community College. Also included are two former technical colleges which became community colleges.

***Caution to persons using the data: because of reorganization, the figures for the technical and community colleges will not be comparable with those reported before FY92-93.

CALIFORNIA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in California (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of California	\$1,878,547	\$1,794,152
California State University	1,500,954	1,483,244
Community Colleges	1,279,932	886,737
Hastings College of the Law	12,038	11,493
CA Maritime Academy	6,726	6,210
Student Aid Commission	143,784	200,267
Postsecondary Education Comm ...	2,498	2,349
Total	\$4,824,479	\$4,384,452

COLORADO

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Colorado (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
University of Colorado*	\$149,693	\$152,130
Health Sciences Center	19,444	10,813
<i>Subtotal, U of C</i>	<i>169,137</i>	<i>162,943</i>
State Board of Agriculture**	88,200	90,338
Ag experiment station	7,967	7,968
Ag extension service	7,900	7,625
Forest service	3,154	3,124
<i>Subtotal, St Bd of Ag</i>	<i>107,221</i>	<i>109,055</i>
U of Northern Colorado	30,085	30,669
Colorado School of Mines	11,590	12,140
Trustees of State Colleges***	53,166	54,218
State Board for Comm Colls & Occupational Education		
State Community Colleges	66,667	70,483
State aid to district jr colls	15,266	15,267
Occupational education	30,285	28,676
<i>Subtotal, SBCCOE</i>	<i>112,218</i>	<i>114,426</i>
Auraria Higher Ed Center+		
Council on Arts and Humanities	1,586	1,575
State Historical Society	1,616	1,626
Colorado Advanced Tech Inst	3,116	3,411
Commission on Higher Education	1,670	1,701
Student aid	37,209	42,220
Vet and Ntl Guard tuition	15	15
Other	529	419
<i>Subtotal, CCHE</i>	<i>39,423</i>	<i>44,355</i>
Total	\$529,158	\$534,418

*Appropriated to the Board of Regents for allocation to the campuses at Boulder, Denver and Colorado Springs.

**The State Board of Agriculture governs the U of Southern Colorado, Ft. Lewis College and Colorado State U.

***Includes Mesa State College, Metropolitan State College, Western State College and Adams State College.

+Funded by transfers from the Regents of the U of Colorado, Trustees of State Colleges and the State Community Colleges.

CONNECTICUT

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Connecticut (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Connecticut	\$123,083	\$135,533
Health center	48,421	49,988
<i>Subtotal, U of C</i>	<i>171,504</i>	<i>185,521</i>
State Universities		
Southern	29,276	31,858
Central	28,897	31,446
Eastern	12,573	13,682
Western	14,877	16,224
Central office	2,064	2,245
<i>Subtotal, S U's</i>	<i>87,687</i>	<i>95,455</i>
CNVR Higher Education Center*	2,665	
Comm/Tech Colleges	74,960	80,340
Department of Higher Education	2,904	2,965
Payment to others	20,240	20,254
Bd for State Academic Awards	572	645
New Eng Bd of Higher Ed	280	290
Fringe benefits (est)	72,143	109,467
Total	\$432,955	\$494,937

*Merged with the community and technical colleges in FY94.

DELAWARE

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Delaware (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
University of Delaware	\$ 65,037	\$ 66,450
Scholarships & financial aid	3,844	4,044
State geologist	942	968
Sea grant	359	366
<i>Subtotal, U of D</i>	<i>70,182</i>	<i>71,828</i>
Delaware State University	18,469	18,957
Institute of Med Ed & Research	1,534	1,534
Institute of Veterinary Med Ed	106	45
Institute of Dental Ed & Research	97	97
Technical & Comm Colleges	30,362	31,768
Higher Ed Commission	1,719	1,740
Total	\$122,469	\$125,969

FLORIDA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Florida (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
State University System		
University of Florida	\$155,514	\$155,441
Health center	83,229	85,593
Inst of Food & Ag Science	90,801	92,868
<i>Subtotal, U of F</i>	<i>329,544</i>	<i>333,902</i>
University of South Florida	114,343	115,365
Medical center	43,817	44,206
<i>Subtotal, U of SF</i>	<i>158,160</i>	<i>159,571</i>
Florida State University	133,058	133,296
Florida International U	69,440	70,131
U of Central Florida	61,956	63,333
Florida Atlantic U	47,474	50,495
Florida A&M University	39,684	42,408
U of West Florida	30,139	30,304
U of North Florida	26,249	26,904
System reserve	4,264	39,528
New University	600	992
Board of Regents	9,276	10,645
SREB	426	308
Challenge Grants	100	9,400
High Technology	1,867	
Budget and Tax Reform	93	
<i>Subtotal, BoR</i>	<i>11,762</i>	<i>20,353</i>
<i>Subtotal, St U Sys</i>	<i>912,330</i>	<i>971,217</i>
Student Financial Assistance	54,060	71,723
Postsecondary Ed Plan Comm	644	739

(Continued from the previous column)

Private Institutions

University of Miami		
Medical school*	10,721	12,571
Nursing School	675	631
Biomed sci, marine & atmosph	697	651
Spinal cord	250	500
Training sim lab	969	1,500
Indus, elect, biomed eng	347	273
Minority affairs	174	162
Arch eng	79	74
<i>Subtotal, U of Miami</i>	<i>13,912</i>	<i>16,362</i>
Barry U, social work, nursing	529	494
Bethune-Cookman	608	568
Comm hospital ed program*	5,218	4,662
Edward Waters Upgrade	225	210
Florida Inst Tech Science	522	488
FL Southern University	132	123
Mt. Sinai Radiologic Tech	10	
Nova University	445	416
SE Coll Osteopathic Med*	2,052	2,617
SECOM rural unmet needs*	87	87
Tuition asst, pvt insts	16,564	18,539
Other assistance	7,282	8,466
<i>Subtotal, Pvt</i>	<i>47,586</i>	<i>53,032</i>
State aid to community coll	443,527	475,674
State Board of Comm Coll	3,194	3,656
<i>Subtotal, C C's</i>	<i>446,721</i>	<i>479,330</i>

Total \$1,461,341 . . \$1,576,041

*Assigned to the Board of Regents Office. These sums have not been included in the subtotal for the BoR.

GEORGIA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Georgia (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Georgia	\$200,119	\$215,581
Ag experiment station	31,083	32,686
Coop extension service	25,115	26,087
Vet med experiment station	2,419	2,492
Skidaway Inst Oceanography	1,355	1,400
Marine extension service	1,180	1,216
Marine Institute	853	878
Vet med teaching hospital	450	475
Minority business enterprises	300	306
Forest research	250	314
Athens/Tifton Veterinary Labs	46	52
<i>Subtotal, U of G</i>	<i>263,170</i>	<i>281,487</i>
Medical College of Georgia	68,419	72,489
Talmadge Memorial Hospital	27,873	29,400
Joint bd of family practice*	10,984	16,714
Desegregation program	328	335
<i>Subtotal, MC of G</i>	<i>107,604</i>	<i>118,938</i>
Georgia Institute of Technology	93,472	101,769
Georgia Tech Research Institute	9,770	10,094
Education extension services	512	537
Advanced Technology Devel Ctr	1,509	1,551
Agricultural research	1,146	1,181
Center for Rehabilitation Tech	912	940
<i>Subtotal, GIT</i>	<i>107,321</i>	<i>116,072</i>
Georgia State University	97,836	106,812
Georgia Southern College	41,573	48,268
Senior Colleges		
Kennesaw College	23,405	27,029
Valdosta State College	22,247	25,799
West Georgia College	21,949	24,286
Georgia College	15,067	17,095
Columbus College	14,792	15,644
Southern College of Technology	14,204	14,986
Augusta College	13,485	14,660
Armstrong State College	11,745	13,942
Fort Valley State College	11,757	12,970
Albany State College	11,154	12,315
Savannah State College	11,202	12,275
Clayton State College	9,274	10,671
North Georgia College	9,250	10,224
Georgia Southwestern College	8,790	9,059
<i>Subtotal, S C's</i>	<i>198,321</i>	<i>220,955</i>

(Continued from the previous column)

Junior Colleges

DeKalb College	27,805	31,528
Macon College	8,543	9,733
Abraham Baldwin Ag College	7,982	8,562
Gainesville College	6,234	7,030
Darton College	5,882	6,838
Middle Georgia College	6,027	6,628
Floyd College	5,126	5,936
Dalton College	5,042	5,344
Atlanta Metropolitan College	4,300	4,802
Brunswick College	4,328	4,785
Gordon College	4,281	4,728
South Georgia College	4,286	4,603
Bainbridge College	2,595	2,839
Waycross College	1,988	2,335
East Georgia College	1,707	1,855
<i>Subtotal, J C's</i>	<i>96,126</i>	<i>107,546</i>
Regents of University System	4,823	5,051
SREB payments	8,681	4,275
Medical scholarships	1,101	1,124
Regents opportunity grants	553	600
Regents scholarships	184	200
Information technology	3,895	4,287
Georgia Military College	809	870
Public telecommunications	6,203	6,991
Research consortium	1,550	8,100
<i>Subtotal, R of US</i>	<i>27,799</i>	<i>31,498</i>
Unallocated reserve	1,613	3,282

Total **\$941,363 .. \$1,034,858**

*For FY94, Morehouse School of Medicine Grant was moved from SREB to the Joint Board of Family Practice (\$4,706,000).

HAWAII

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Hawaii (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Hawaii		
University of Hawaii, Manoa . . .	\$184,411 . .	\$186,752
School of medicine	15,185	14,871
School of nursing	3,550	3,296
Ag experiment station	10,978	10,649
Coop extension service	6,253	6,105
<i>Subtotal, U of H, M</i>	<i>220,377</i>	<i>221,673</i>
University of Hawaii, Hilo	22,711	20,739
West Oahu College	2,022	2,063
Community Colleges	75,139	77,715
Systemwide support	23,720	25,000
<i>Subtotal, U of H</i>	<i>343,969</i>	<i>347,190</i>
WICHE	1,166	1,146
Fringe benefits (est)	52,000	55,000
Less tuition and other revenues . .	- 31,000	- 32,000
Total	\$366,135 . .	\$371,336

IDAHO

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Idaho (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Idaho	\$52,348	\$55,403
Ag research & coop extension	16,380	17,133
WAMI medical education	2,146	2,194
WOI veterinary medicine	952	1,011
Forestry research	405	419
Geological survey	539	558
<i>Subtotal, U of I</i>	<i>72,770</i>	<i>76,718</i>
Boise State University	40,885	43,704
Idaho State University*	35,887	38,624
Lewis-Clark State College	6,677	7,147
Competitive Research	2,500	1,904
Small Business Center	218	218
Junior College support	8,741	9,201
Vocational education	19,201	20,489
State Board of Education	1,077	967
Scholarships and grants	1,612	1,325
Medical education	1,025	1,037
Total	\$190,593 . .	\$201,334

*Includes the dental education program and the Museum of Natural History.

ILLINOIS

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Illinois (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Illinois		
Urbana/Champaign	\$262,358	\$269,674
Chicago	271,563	274,740
Central Administration	42,153	42,770
<i>Subtotal, U of I</i>	<i>576,074</i>	<i>587,184</i>
Southern Illinois University		
Carbondale	123,671	127,976
Edwardsville	50,888	53,152
Central Administration	1,942	1,879
<i>Subtotal, SIU</i>	<i>176,501</i>	<i>183,007</i>
Board of Regents		
Northern Illinois University	84,929	88,348
Illinois State University	66,211	68,664
Sangamon State University	16,749	17,852
Board office	1,353	1,359
<i>Subtotal, BoR</i>	<i>169,242</i>	<i>176,223</i>
Board of Governors		
Western Illinois University	43,460	45,431
Eastern Illinois University	36,086	37,007
Northeastern Illinois U	30,688	31,540
Chicago State University	24,555	24,111
Governors State University	17,642	18,651
Board Office	2,288	2,262
<i>Subtotal, BoG</i>	<i>154,719</i>	<i>159,002</i>
Community Colleges	245,333	255,581
Board office	1,477	1,490
<i>Subtotal, CC's</i>	<i>246,810</i>	<i>257,071</i>
IL Student Assist Commission		
Scholarships and grants	217,150	228,830
Savings/Loan Prog	1,287	987
Administration	3,516	3,455
<i>Subtotal, ISAC</i>	<i>221,953</i>	<i>233,272</i>
Board of Higher Education	2,175	2,187
Grant programs*	48,913	51,618
<i>Subtotal, IBHE</i>	<i>51,088</i>	<i>53,805</i>
Other appropriations		
Special retirement	1,000	
Vets/MIA depend scholarships	531	457
Health, life insurance (est)	125,758	147,896
Worker & unemployment insurance . .	6,444	5,950
Civil service merit	892	914
Tech trans/innovation grants	421	422
Small business develop centers	549	623
<i>Subtotal, Other</i>	<i>134,595</i>	<i>157,262</i>
Total	\$1,730,982 . .	\$1,806,826

*Includes (in \$1,000s):

Grants to private insts	16,695	17,063
Health education grants	17,924	18,102
Institutional grants	14,294	16,453

INDIANA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Indiana (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
Indiana University		
Bloomington	\$146,718	\$147,539
IUPUI, Indianapolis*	59,820	59,285
Health Division	77,777	76,794
Family Practice	1,334	1,360
Regional campuses		
Northwest	12,310	14,342
South Bend	13,811	15,364
Southeast	10,224	11,691
Kokomo	6,475	8,042
East	3,702	4,690
Higher ed telecommunications**	5,215	5,215
Developmental Training Center	2,073	2,073
Chemical test training	536	536
Optometry education	2	29
Geological Survey	2,360	2,530
Subtotal, IU	342,357	349,490
Purdue University		
West Lafayette	178,418	176,956
IUPU-Fort Wayne***	22,066	23,234
Regional campuses		
Calumet	17,579	19,198
North Central	5,963	6,139
Technology Programs	3,867	3,840
County extension service	3,563	3,669
Ag experiment station	2,639	2,746
Animal Disease Diagnosis Lab	3,447	3,545
Crop production research ctr	55	55
Valparaiso nursing	85	85
Agricultural Extension/Research	3,000	3,107
Aviation Technology (Purdue)		712
Subtotal, PU	240,682	243,286

(Continued from the previous column)

Ball State U	99,961	100,688
Indiana State U	63,539	63,330
U of Southern Indiana	14,082	16,006
Vincennes U+	22,141	23,733
Indiana Voc Tech College	55,716	60,563
Commission for Higher Education	1,234	1,234
Coll placement assessment ctr	788	788
Student Assistance Commission	53,166	57,643
Program start-up fund	2,285	284
Library Automation	150	150
21st Century Scholars Admin		387
Distance Education		50
Endowment for Teaching Excellence	500	500

Total **\$896,601** .. **\$918,132**

*Acronym for Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, which includes the Indiana U Medical Center, Law School and other units, as well as academic programs of Purdue.

**Statewide multi-media communications network providing service to both public and private postsecondary institutions, administered by Indiana U.

***Dual campus of Indiana U and Purdue U.

+A two-year community college now supported by the state; previously received modest county support.

IOWA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Iowa (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Iowa	\$178,694	\$185,095
Psychiatric hospital	6,841	6,883
Hospital school	5,497	5,548
Oakdale campus	2,810	2,794
Family practice med training	1,764	1,797
Other	2,944	2,966
<i>Subtotal, U of I</i>	<i>198,550</i>	<i>205,083</i>
Iowa State University	145,386	148,358
Ag & home ec exper station	24,749	27,769
Cooperative extension service	17,109	17,894
Fire service education	415	
Livestock research		276
Other	4,764	5,155
<i>Subtotal, ISU</i>	<i>192,423</i>	<i>199,452</i>
University of Northern Iowa	64,886	66,212
Board of Regents Office	1,073	1,098
Tri-State Graduate Center	68	68
Quad Cities Graduate Center	142	144
Southwest Iowa Research Ctr	67	68
<i>Subtotal, Bd Office</i>	<i>1,350</i>	<i>1,378</i>
<i>Subtotal, Regents programs</i>	<i>457,209</i>	<i>472,125</i>
Area Colleges	106,000	111,521
College Aid Commission	346	319
Pvt college tuition grants	30,524	31,524
State scholarships*	495	474
Voc-tech tuition grants	1,235	1,385
University of Osteopathy**	624	379
Work study*	2,898	2,898
Grad student assist	72	72
Iowa Grants*	1,397	1,397
<i>Subtotal, CAC</i>	<i>37,591</i>	<i>38,448</i>
Total	\$600,800	\$622,094

*Portions are appropriated to private colleges.

**A private institution.

KANSAS

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Kansas (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Kansas	\$100,488	\$101,118
Medical center	69,045	72,040
<i>Subtotal, U of K</i>	<i>169,533</i>	<i>173,158</i>
Kansas State University	107,073	108,454
Veterinary medical center	8,413	7,732
College of Technology*	4,160	4,257
<i>Subtotal, KSU</i>	<i>119,646</i>	<i>120,443</i>
Wichita State University	49,152	49,320
Pittsburg State University	22,088	22,373
Emporia State University	21,228	22,037
Fort Hays State University	21,069	21,927
Board of Regents**	9,213	11,744
<i>Subtotal, Regents System</i>	<i>411,929</i>	<i>421,002</i>
Aid to Washburn University	6,108	6,350
Aid to community colleges	49,993	50,132
Total	\$468,030	\$477,484

*The former Kansas Technical Institute merged with Kansas State University in FY92.

**Includes student financial aid.

KENTUCKY

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Kentucky (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Kentucky	\$101,643	\$224,131
Medical Center*	65,611	
Ag Experiment Station	49,214	
UK Community Colleges	58,388	60,573
<i>Subtotal, U of K</i>	<i>274,856</i>	<i>284,704</i>
University of Louisville	66,898	123,482
Medical Center*	52,391	
<i>Subtotal, U of L</i>	<i>119,289</i>	<i>123,482</i>
Eastern Kentucky U	45,777	47,070
Western Kentucky U	44,592	45,886
Murray State U	33,246	34,248
Morehead State U	27,208	28,040
Northern Kentucky U	23,194	23,935
Kentucky State U	15,032	15,614
Ky Higher Ed Assist Authority	20,066	20,668
Council on Higher Ed**	5,142	5,500
EPSCoR	1,257	1,129
Rural nursing/allied health		374
Total	\$609,659	\$630,650

*For FY93-94, appropriations to the medical centers and agriculture are included in the amount reported for the main campus.

**Funds to be distributed to EKV, MoSU, MuSU and WKU.

LOUISIANA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Louisiana (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
LA State University System		
Baton Rouge	\$105,180	\$103,034
Medical center	71,083	69,374
Ctr for Ag Sci & Rural Devel	51,002	53,566
Veterinary medicine	13,002	12,721
Law center	4,638	4,492
New Orleans campus	33,193	32,253
Shreveport campus	8,599	8,328
Alexandria campus	4,583	4,433
Eunice campus	3,374	3,289
System Board	1,331	1,290
Pennington Biomed Resch	4,453	4,352
<i>Subtotal, LSU</i>	<i>300,438</i>	<i>297,132</i>
Board of Trustees System		
U of Southwestern LA	42,020	40,906
Louisiana Tech U	29,854	29,475
Northeast LA U	28,977	28,185
Southeastern LA U	24,119	23,579
Northwestern State U	18,588	17,941
McNeese State U	18,287	17,799
Grambling State U	18,224	17,997
Nicholls State U	17,459	16,963
Delgado Comm College	18,189	17,577
NUNEZ Comm Coll*	2,699	3,086
System Board	867	833
<i>Subtotal, Bd of T</i>	<i>219,283</i>	<i>214,341</i>
Southern University System		
Baton Rouge	35,217	35,982
New Orleans	9,203	8,962
Shreveport	4,186	4,033
System Board	710	701
<i>Subtotal, SUS</i>	<i>49,316</i>	<i>49,678</i>
LA U Marine Consortium	1,410	1,444
Board of Regents, admin	1,820	1,724
Aid to private schools	3,414	3,261
Total	\$575,681	\$567,580

*New institution beginning FY92-93.

MAINE

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Maine (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Maine	\$132,376	.. \$132,726
Maine Technical Coll System	22,992	.. 24,493
Maine Maritime Academy	6,372	.. 6,472
Maine Public Broadcasting Net*	2,230	.. 2,230
Grant/loan/scholarships**	1,333	.. 1,275
Incentive scholarships	5,211	.. 5,255
Other scholarships	1,637	
Total	\$172,151	.. \$172,451

*Formerly included in the U of Maine total; now a separate corporation.

**Includes funds to secure places for Maine students in health-related fields at various schools in the Northeast.

MARYLAND

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Maryland (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Maryland		
College Park	\$202,739	.. \$201,550
Baltimore City	97,836	.. 97,262
Towson State University	42,474	.. 42,668
Baltimore County	41,915	.. 42,040
Salisbury State College	18,077	.. 18,277
Frostburg State College	17,813	.. 17,781
University of Baltimore	16,349	.. 16,519
Bowie State College	14,961	.. 14,938
Eastern Shore	14,380	.. 14,451
Coppin State College	12,222	.. 12,045
MIANR*	24,535	.. 24,340
Ctr, environ & estuarine	7,308	.. 7,284
Biotech & sea grant	7,735	.. 7,659
System administration	7,304	.. 6,119
<i>Subtotal, U of M</i>	<i>525,648</i>	<i>.. 522,933</i>
Morgan State University	31,741	.. 31,316
St Mary's Coll of Maryland	10,380	.. 10,702
Higher Education Commission**	7,235	.. 6,069
State scholarship board	25,534	.. 29,361
Community Colleges		
Aid to community colleges	113,844	.. 109,160
Baltimore City Comm Coll***	15,989	.. 15,753
<i>Subtotal, CC's</i>	<i>129,833</i>	<i>.. 124,913</i>
Aid to private higher education	22,097	.. 25,790
Total	\$752,468	.. \$751,084

*An acronym for the Maryland Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The former ag experiment station and coop extension service were combined into MIANR in 1993.

**The Board for Community Colleges was absorbed into the Maryland Higher Education Commission in FY93. The State Scholarship Board was absorbed into the Commission in 1988.

***BCCC became an independent state institution in FY91.

MASSACHUSETTS

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Massachusetts (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Massachusetts		
Amherst	\$103,602	\$155,344
Boston	39,224	56,466
Lowell	33,913	49,589
Southeastern Mass U	21,416	31,175
Medical School	22,715	23,945
Reserve		10,333
President's office	259	2,911
<i>Subtotal, U of M</i>	<i>221,129</i>	<i>329,763</i>
State Colleges		
Salem	19,065	21,627
Bridgewater	18,430	20,553
Fitchburg	15,394	17,373
Worcester	12,429	14,215
Framingham	12,095	14,129
Westfield	12,151	13,774
North Adams	8,382	9,513
Mass College of Art	7,950	8,917
Mass Maritime	7,053	7,893
<i>Subtotal, S C's</i>	<i>112,949</i>	<i>127,994</i>
Community Colleges		
Springfield	12,854	14,332
Massasoit	11,573	13,001
North Shore	11,380	12,698
Middlesex	10,167	11,385
Northern Essex	10,013	11,331
Bunker Hill	9,369	10,469
Holyoke	9,171	9,995
Bristol	7,488	8,560
Quinsigamond	7,430	8,247
Roxbury	7,305	7,828
Mass Bay	6,682	7,542
Cape Cod	5,973	6,726
Berkshire	5,982	6,503
Mt Wachusett	5,681	6,417
Greenfield	4,942	5,704
<i>Subtotal, C C's</i>	<i>126,010</i>	<i>140,738</i>
Higher Ed Coord Council	3,369	3,213
Scholarships	53,000	58,000
Fringe benefits	111,876	160,253
Collective bargaining	16,298	2,181
Other	5,556	4,853
Total	\$650,187	\$826,995

MICHIGAN

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Michigan (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
University of Michigan		
Ann Arbor	\$273,747	\$273,747
Dearborn campus	18,412	18,412
Flint campus	16,553	16,553
<i>Subtotal, U of M</i>	<i>308,712</i>	<i>308,712</i>
Michigan State University	231,505	232,179
Ag experiment station	23,481	23,481
Coop extension service	20,740	20,740
<i>Subtotal, MSU</i>	<i>275,726</i>	<i>276,400</i>
Wayne State University	189,463	189,463
Western Michigan University	86,085	86,085
Eastern Michigan University	64,559	64,559
Central Michigan University	59,031	59,031
Ferris State College	41,569	41,569
Michigan Tech University	40,767	40,767
Northern Michigan University	39,898	39,898
Oakland University	36,143	36,143
Grand Valley State College	29,222	29,222
Saginaw Valley College	16,946	16,946
Lake Superior State College	10,638	10,638
Upper Peninsula Health Project	674	
Supportive Services	1,673	1,673
Others	502	502
<i>Total, U's & C's</i>	<i>1,201,608</i>	<i>1,201,608</i>
Scholarships and Grants		
Competitive scholarships	28,659	28,989
Private tuition grants	50,467	50,467
Private dental grants	3,928	3,928
Private general degree	4,513	4,513
Private allied health	727	727
Indian tuition	2,266	2,698
Michigan Work-study	6,232	6,232
Part-time students	2,257	2,257
Robert C. Byrd Scholarship	500	500
Congress teachers scholarship	750	750
Ed Opportunity Grants	1,773	1,773
Midwestern higher ed compact		58
Tuition incentive prog/H.S. comp		7,000
<i>Subtotal, S & G</i>	<i>102,072</i>	<i>109,892</i>
State aid to community colleges	240,000	240,000
Less federal funds	- 4,220	- 4,550
Total	\$1,539,460	\$1,546,950

MINNESOTA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Minnesota (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
University of Minnesota*	\$353,829	\$362,118
Special appropriations	81,534	82,847
LCMR	2,853	2,827
<i>Subtotal, U of M</i>	<i>438,216</i>	<i>447,792</i>
State University System**	175,652	175,399
Community College System***	97,194	95,751
Technical College System+	159,276	165,130
Higher Education Coordinating Board		
Scholarships and grants	78,453	101,950
Tuition reciprocity	4,700	5,050
Work study	5,869	8,219
MINITEX library	1,208	2,063
Telecommunications		1,750
Other	3,324	3,216
<i>Subtotal, HECB</i>	<i>93,554</i>	<i>122,248</i>
Higher Education Board++	440	900
Mayo Medical schools+++	956	808
Totals	\$965,288	\$1,008,028

*Includes campuses at Minneapolis/St. Paul, Duluth and Morris, two-year technical colleges at Crookston, as well as medicine, agriculture and other programs.

**Includes the campuses at Mankato, St. Cloud, Moorhead, Bemidji, Winona, Southwest State at Marshall and Metropolitan State in the Twin Cities.

***Includes 13 state-operated institutions.

+Includes 33 state-funded, locally-operated, postsecondary institutions.

++Board established for merging State University System, Community College System and Technical College System Governing Boards in 1995.

+++Private institution.

MISSISSIPPI

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Mississippi (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
U of Mississippi	\$38,437	\$41,239
Medical Center	65,813	70,346
Pharmaceutical research	1,602	1,917
Off campus centers	497	525
Mineral resources institute	405	423
Law research institute	313	324
<i>Subtotal, U of M</i>	<i>107,067</i>	<i>114,774</i>
Mississippi State U	47,808	49,366
Ag & forest experiment station	15,416	15,878
Coop extension	14,272	14,836
Coll of veterinary medicine	7,041	7,273
State chemical lab	1,130	1,168
Forest products lab	2,277	2,332
Off campus centers	1,071	1,123
Water resources institute	125	125
<i>Subtotal, MSU</i>	<i>89,140</i>	<i>92,101</i>
U of Southern Mississippi	41,357	43,263
Off campus centers	2,994	3,138
Gulf Coast Research Lab	2,747	2,879
<i>Subtotal, U of SM</i>	<i>47,098</i>	<i>49,280</i>
Jackson State U	19,122	20,079
Delta State U	11,611	12,006
Alcorn State U	9,419	10,621
Miss U for Women	7,125	7,357
Miss Valley State U	6,862	7,030
Vocational education	47,168	48,896
Junior Colleges	79,926	88,744
Board for Community Colleges	628	826
Universities Research Center	2,788	3,083
Board of Trustees	4,156	2,210
Student financial aid	2,136	1,982
Totals	\$434,246	\$458,989

MISSOURI

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Missouri (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Missouri	\$289,351	\$298,638
State Universities and Colleges		
Southwest	51,954	53,658
Central	38,957	40,088
Southeast	31,410	32,500
Northeast	27,455	28,564
Northwest	18,708	19,323
Southern	12,814	13,281
Western	12,757	13,185
Lincoln	10,431	10,836
Harris-Stowe	4,952	5,117
Subtotal, U's & C's	209,438	216,552
Aid to public jr colleges	70,662	74,215
Missouri Student Grant Program	19,747	20,026
Coord Board for Higher Ed	1,307	1,239
Total	\$590,505	\$610,670

MONTANA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Montana (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Montana	\$31,508	\$29,801
Forestry experiment station	702	703
Subtotal, U of M	32,210	30,504
Montana State University	39,230	35,485
Ag experiment station	7,470	7,227
Coop extension service	2,865	2,786
FSTS	224	251
Subtotal, MSU	49,789	45,749
Coll of Mineral Science & Tech	7,826	7,994
Bureau of Mines	1,270	1,303
Subtotal, CMST	9,096	9,297
Eastern Montana College	11,874	11,167
Northern Montana College	6,708	6,246
Western Montana College	3,809	3,745
Board of Regents	30	33
Commissioner's Office	1,024	900
Student assistance	4,788	5,130
Community college	3,900	4,211
Total	\$123,228	\$116,982

NEBRASKA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Nebraska (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Nebraska		
Lincoln	\$143,387	\$144,924
Medical center	69,448	69,929
Omaha	38,361	39,054
Kearney	20,737	21,420
System office	20,478	20,841
Subtotal, U of N	292,411	296,168
State Colleges		
Wayne	9,514	9,911
Chadron	8,767	8,907
Peru	4,822	4,932
System office*	476	421
Subtotal, S C's	23,579	24,171
Technical Community Colleges**	35,047	34,903
Coordinating Commission	714	842
Student Aid	2,096	2,165
Total	\$353,847	\$358,249

*Includes: For FY92-93, \$75,000 for Committee for Humanities. For FY93-94, the funds for the Committee were shifted to another agency.

**Includes funds from the Department of Labor for short-term job training, instructional equipment and faculty development: FY92-93, \$300,000; FY93-94, \$350,000.

NEVADA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Nevada (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
U of Nevada, Reno	\$53,248	\$51,768
School of medicine	11,225	11,080
Ag experiment station	4,289	4,305
Coop extension service	3,808	3,898
Intercollegiate athletics	1,156	1,141
Statewide programs	3,802	3,782
<i>Subtotal, U of N, R</i>	<i>77,528</i>	<i>75,974</i>
U of Nevada, Las Vegas	60,811	57,745
Statewide programs	488	511
Intercollegiate athletics	1,156	1,183
<i>Subtotal, U of N, LV</i>	<i>62,455</i>	<i>59,439</i>
Community College Division		
Com Coll of Southern Nevada*	20,470	19,990
Truckee Meadows	12,814	12,239
Western Nevada	7,742	7,328
Northern Nevada	4,407	4,289
<i>Subtotal, C C's</i>	<i>45,433</i>	<i>43,846</i>
Business Center North	1,342	1,324
Business Center South	1,060	1,092
System computing center	6,842	7,955
Desert Research Institute	2,171	2,085
University Press	475	488
National Direct Student Loan	30	30
System administration	1,856	1,794
Salary Adjustment	7,960	
Special Projects	420	192
Total	\$207,572	\$194,219

*Formerly called Clark County.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in New Hampshire. (In thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
University of New Hamp, Durham	\$31,845	\$34,494
Ag experiment station	2,589	2,844
Coop extension	1,850	2,056
Extension work, counties	828	950
Consulting center	128	139
Marine research & development	703	761
New Hampshire Network	1,666	1,810
<i>Subtotal, UNH, Durham</i>	<i>39,609</i>	<i>43,054</i>
U of New Hamp, Manchester	1,180	1,233
<i>Subtotal, U of NH</i>	<i>40,789</i>	<i>44,287</i>
Keene State College	6,945	7,404
Plymouth State College	7,373	7,908
School of Lifelong Learning	893	901
<i>Subtotal, UNH System</i>	<i>56,000</i>	<i>60,500</i>
Postsecondary Education Commission	244	257
Incentive program	525	552
Veterinary medicine schools	163	157
Optometry school	18	12
Med school, Dartmouth	200	200
New England Bd of Higher Ed	104	105
Nurses leverage grants	40	35
Nursing scholarships	40	35
War orphans scholarships	10	10
Leveraged incentive grant	347	347
<i>Subtotal, PSEC</i>	<i>1,691</i>	<i>1,710</i>
Postsecondary ed admin & support	1,375	1,907
New Hamp Technical Institute	4,731	5,109
Technical Colleges		
Manchester	2,258	2,622
Claremont	1,841	1,951
Berlin	1,749	1,865
Nashua	1,614	1,684
Stratham	1,435	1,562
Laconia	1,332	1,505
<i>Subtotal, TI's</i>	<i>14,960</i>	<i>16,298</i>
Total	\$74,026	\$80,415

NEW JERSEY

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in New Jersey (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
Rutgers, State U of New Jersey	\$224,453	\$234,090
Ag experiment station	18,928	19,110
<i>Subtotal, Rutgers</i>	<i>243,381</i>	<i>253,200</i>
U of Medical & Dental of NJ	162,932	168,302
NJ Institute of Technology	39,043	41,148
State Colleges		
Montclair	34,977	36,617
Paterson	30,406	31,819
Rowan College of NJ*	28,344	29,765
Trenton	27,820	29,047
Kean	27,445	28,776
Jersey City	24,857	25,780
Stockton	16,285	17,217
Ramapo	15,025	15,741
Thomas Edison	3,548	3,881
<i>Subtotal, S C's</i>	<i>208,707</i>	<i>218,643</i>
Health related programs		
Private dental school aid	2,400	2,400
School of nursing aid	416	416
Vet med ed program	1,427	1,427
Optometric education	88	
Institute Medical Research	790	850
<i>Subtotal, HR</i>	<i>5,121</i>	<i>5,093</i>
Other support programs		
Scholarly Chairs		575
Special student populations	1,724	1,724
Other academic support	2,115	1,815
Urban/minority programs	4,400	4,400
System support	1,442	150
<i>Subtotal, other</i>	<i>9,681</i>	<i>8,664</i>
Student aid	140,744	159,549
Chancellor's office, admin	6,514	6,614
Fringe benefits (est)	259,803	264,942
Aid to county colleges	87,673	98,001
Aid to private U's & Colls	20,120	21,120
Total	\$1,183,719	\$1,245,276

*Former Glassboro State College.

NEW MEXICO

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in New Mexico (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
University of New Mexico	\$101,868	\$108,643
Medical school	26,239	27,916
Cancer center	1,658	1,717
Medical-related programs	8,835	9,149
State medical investigator*	2,080	2,150
Gallup branch	3,891	4,514
Los Alamos branch	1,234	1,252
Valencia branch	1,920	2,118
<i>Subtotal, U of NM</i>	<i>147,725</i>	<i>157,459</i>
New Mexico State U	64,785	69,602
Ag experiment station	8,490	8,781
Ag extension service	6,143	6,405
St Dept of Agriculture*	4,404	4,856
Research Center	383	391
Alamogordo branch	3,348	3,681
Carlsbad branch	1,919	2,142
Dona Ana branch	4,540	5,386
Grants branch	1,313	1,421
<i>Subtotal, NMSU</i>	<i>95,325</i>	<i>102,665</i>
Eastern New Mexico U	17,696	18,385
Roswell branch	4,822	5,243
<i>Subtotal, ENMU</i>	<i>22,518</i>	<i>23,628</i>
NM Inst of Mining & Tech	12,670	13,246
State Bureau of Mines*	2,877	2,961
Research Center	1,688	1,983
<i>Subtotal, NMIMT</i>	<i>17,235</i>	<i>18,190</i>
NM Highlands U	12,168	13,785
Western New Mexico U	8,196	9,415
Community Colleges		
Northern New Mexico CC	4,723	4,855
Clovis branch	4,298	4,698
Santa Fe Comm Coll	3,512	3,957
San Juan College**	2,492	3,220
New Mexico Junior College**	1,703	2,380
<i>Subtotal, CC's</i>	<i>16,728</i>	<i>19,110</i>
Technical-Vocational Inst	20,575	22,559
Luna Area Vocational School	4,692	4,775
Tucumcari Area Vocational Sch	1,569	1,629
<i>Subtotal, Voc-tech</i>	<i>26,836</i>	<i>28,963</i>
NM School for the Deaf	56	707
Commission on Higher Education	972	1,139
WICHE	75	75
Student Financial Aid	13,410	14,498
Student exchange grants	2,073	2,183
Other	1,579	1,536
<i>Subtotal, CHE</i>	<i>18,109</i>	<i>19,431</i>
Total	\$364,896	\$393,353

*State function administered through the institution.

**Also receives local funds which are not included here.

NEW YORK

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in New York (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
State University of New York (SUNY)		
University Centers		
Stony Brook	\$167,886	\$169,082
Buffalo	204,924	206,184
Albany	93,969	94,012
Binghamton	71,851	72,161
<i>Subtotal, U Ctrs</i>	<i>538,630</i>	<i>541,439</i>
Medical Centers		
Downstate (NYC)	58,886	59,526
Upstate (Syracuse)	39,391	39,848
<i>Subtotal, Med Ctrs</i>	<i>98,277</i>	<i>99,374</i>
Colleges of Arts & Science		
Buffalo	49,229	49,421
Brockport	35,300	35,461
Oswego	34,457	34,815
New Paltz	31,833	32,128
Cortland	28,727	28,962
Oneonta	28,797	28,897
Plattsburgh	27,860	28,069
Fredonia	26,017	26,169
Geneseo	25,467	25,672
Potsdam	23,727	24,169
Purchase	22,844	22,893
Old Westbury	18,155	18,289
<i>Subtotal, C of A&S</i>	<i>352,413</i>	<i>354,945</i>
Statutory Colleges		
Land-Grant at Cornell	115,556	115,921
Ceramics at Alfred U	7,547	7,606
<i>Subtotal, St Colls</i>	<i>123,103</i>	<i>123,527</i>
Specialized Colleges		
Environment Sci & Forest	22,806	23,076
Empire State	18,471	18,809
Optometry	16,961	17,120
Coll of Technology	12,949	13,006
Maritime	9,271	9,065
<i>Subtotal, Spec Colls</i>	<i>80,458</i>	<i>81,076</i>

(Continued from the previous column)

Agricultural & Technical Colleges		
Farmingdale	32,692	32,717
Alfred	19,874	20,065
Cobleskill	14,350	14,492
Morrisville	14,312	14,461
Delhi	13,230	13,326
Canton	11,131	11,230
<i>Subtotal, A&T Colls</i>	<i>105,589</i>	<i>106,291</i>
University-wide programs		
Fringe benefits	69,721	125,468
Cornell land script	335,913	379,344
Cornell land script	35	35
SUNY gross total,	1,704,139	1,811,499
Less student fees, etc.	-554,881	-560,200
SUNY net tax fund total,	1,149,259	1,251,299
Cornell coop & extension	2,863	2,863
Community Colleges		
SUNY	250,352	262,408
CUNY	106,804	112,400
<i>Subtotal, CC's</i>	<i>357,156</i>	<i>374,808</i>
Other Programs		
Aid to CUNY	540,093	594,626
Tuition assistance	625,530	621,100
Aid to independent colls	73,436	74,829
Scholar & fellowships	11,197	11,317
Higher ed services corp	9,307	9,970
Higher ed administration	2,734	3,412
Aid to Native Americans	385	670
Aid to academic libraries	2,154	2,333
<i>Subtotal, other</i>	<i>1,264,836</i>	<i>1,318,257</i>
Total	\$2,774,114	\$2,947,227

NORTH CAROLINA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in North Carolina (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
University of North Carolina		
UNC at Chapel Hill	\$134,604	\$143,559
Health affairs	107,270	113,467
Area health education ctrs	31,749	34,943
Subtotal, UNC-CH	273,623	291,969
NC Memorial Hospital*	41,160	40,754
NC State U at Raleigh	157,705	166,768
Sch of Veterinary Med	18,949	19,454
Ag research service	35,706	37,486
Ag extension service	27,933	29,245
Subtotal, NCSU	240,293	252,953
East Carolina University**	126,561	119,481
UNC at Charlotte	58,858	63,297
UNC at Greensboro	54,381	58,205
Appalachian State University	52,840	55,492
NC Ag & Tech State U	40,705	45,434
Western Carolina University	36,481	39,592
UNC at Wilmington	33,402	35,410
NC Central University	27,775	32,375
Fayetteville State U	19,104	21,341
Winston-Salem State U	16,278	17,826
UNC at Asheville	16,970	17,650
Pembroke State University	16,281	17,311
Elizabeth City State U	15,504	16,784
NC School of the Arts	8,014	8,153
General administration	16,223	20,809
Allocation to institutions	6,975	4,987
Related programs***	44,467	47,117
Subtotal, U of NC	1,145,895	1,206,940
Community Colleges	392,818	419,730
Ed benefits-veterans' children	3,213	3,509
Total	\$1,541,926	\$1,630,179

(Continued from the previous column)

*This is a teaching hospital, part of the medical complex at Chapel Hill, but administratively separate from the university at Chapel Hill. It is placed here for comparability with similar institutions in other states.

**Includes (in \$1,000s):

School of Medicine \$52,078 \$38,602
FY93-94: reduced by a transfer of \$15.9 million to another state agency.

***Includes (in \$1,000s):

a. To private institutions for financial aid to needy NC students: 10,783 11,274
b. Tuition grant to each full-time NC undergraduate attending a private school: 24,218 24,783
c. Aid to private medical schools and NC students attending them 2,373 2,419

NORTH DAKOTA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for the undivided biennia 1991-93 and 1993-95 in North Dakota (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1991-93	1993-95
U of North Dakota	72,355	75,774
Medical center	27,361	25,282
UND Williston	3,507	2,870
UND Lake Region	3,749	3,003
<i>Subtotal, U of ND</i>	<i>106,972</i>	<i>106,929</i>
North Dakota State U	60,968	59,510
Ag experiment stations	26,922	26,629
Extension division	10,760	10,049
Bottineau branch	2,791	3,078
State forest service	1,330	1,311
<i>Subtotal, NDSU</i>	<i>102,771</i>	<i>100,577</i>
State College of Science	19,129	19,186
Minot State U	17,581	18,025
Dickinson State U	9,543	9,740
Valley City State U	8,324	8,725
Mayville State U	6,443	6,511
Bismarck St Coll (2-yr)	10,438	8,813
<i>Subtotal, All Insts</i>	<i>281,201</i>	<i>278,506</i>
Board of Higher Education	2,124	2,315
Student financial assistance	3,419	3,488
Prof Student Exchange		1,109
Pool of funds	1,683	
Salary adjustment	644	
Research EPSCOR	2,000	1,980
<i>Subtotal, BHE</i>	<i>9,870</i>	<i>8,892</i>
Total	\$291,071	\$287,398

Note: Totals are for the biennia. Half of each total is used in the summary table.

OHIO

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Ohio (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
Ohio State University	\$245,357	\$252,718
Clinical teaching	15,629	15,947
Ag research center	17,942	20,576
Ag cooperative extension	14,091	15,558
<i>Subtotal, OSU</i>	<i>293,019</i>	<i>304,799</i>
University of Cincinnati	123,526	127,231
Clinical teaching	10,734	10,943
<i>Subtotal, U of C</i>	<i>134,260</i>	<i>138,174</i>
Ohio University	75,851	82,737
University of Akron	72,725	75,136
Kent State University	64,432	67,354
University of Toledo	64,230	66,957
Wright State University	56,390	60,001
Bowling Green State University	57,560	59,287
Cleveland State University	53,416	55,018
Miami University	46,557	47,954
Youngstown State University	39,791	41,493
Medical College of Ohio	24,948	28,338
Northeastern Medical College	12,452	13,641
Central State University	11,495	12,425
Shawnee State University	10,174	12,127
Case Western Reserve*	4,055	3,994
Community Colleges	107,830	120,440
University branches	48,644	51,226
Technical Colleges	72,100	85,836
Instructional grants**	68,520	75,828
Board of Regents	3,247	2,831
Special projects	8,069	12,466
Academic scholarships	3,555	3,940
Selective excellence	14,021	15,011
STU choice grants***	21,211	22,806
Misc Health Educ	10,060	11,739
Total	\$1,378,612	\$1,471,558

*Subsidy to this private university for medical education.

**Provides aid to students attending private, as well as public, institutions.

***Provides aid to students attending private institutions.

OKLAHOMA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Oklahoma (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
University of Oklahoma	\$87,985	\$84,922
Health sciences center	59,496	57,427
Law center	3,867	3,732
Geological survey	2,098	2,025
<i>Subtotal, U of O</i>	<i>153,446</i>	<i>148,106</i>
Oklahoma State University	88,713	85,627
Ag experiment station	16,131	15,570
Ag extension division	15,261	14,730
Coll of veterinary medicine	8,473	8,178
Tech Branch-Okmulgee	11,394	10,997
Tech Branch-Oklahoma City	5,707	5,509
OK College of Osteopathy	8,324	8,034
<i>Subtotal, OSU</i>	<i>154,003</i>	<i>148,645</i>
University of Central Oklahoma	29,290	28,271
Northeastern State University	21,220	20,482
Southwestern State University	16,017	15,460
Cameron University	13,346	12,881
East Central State University	11,921	11,507
Southeastern State University	11,617	11,213
Langston University	7,731	7,469
Northwestern State University	5,376	5,189
University of Science & Arts	4,704	4,540
OK Panhandle State University	4,654	4,492
<i>Subtotal, SU's</i>	<i>125,876</i>	<i>121,504</i>
Junior Colleges		
Tulsa Junior College	20,775	20,052
Rose State College	15,672	15,127
Oklahoma City Comm College	11,677	11,271
Northeastern OK A&M College	7,098	6,851
Rogers State College	6,235	6,018
Eastern OK State College	4,546	4,388
Connors State College	4,268	4,120
Northern Oklahoma College	3,891	3,755
Western OK State College	3,518	3,396
Carl Albert State College	3,380	3,262
Murray State College	3,261	3,148
Seminole Junior College	3,241	3,128
Redlands Community College	2,694	2,600
<i>Subtotal, J C's</i>	<i>90,256</i>	<i>87,116</i>
University Center at Tulsa	3,033	2,928
Ardmore Higher Ed Program	418	401
McCurtain County Higher Ed	449	430
Televised Instruction System	852	852
Kerr Conference Center	115	110
Jane Brooks School-USAO	32	30
Fire service training	666	639
Civil Rights Compliance	830	796

(Continued from the previous column)

Scholar-leadership program	225	216
Higher education tuition aid	13,837	13,837
Teacher education assistance	2,105	2,018
Chiropractic ed assistance	50	48
Prospective teachers scholarships	180	173
Dependent youth & orphans	12	12
Special Programs	546	524
Academic Scholar Program	6,705	6,705
State Regent Administration	3,716	3,303
Enid Higher Ed Program	180	172
<i>Subtotal, other</i>	<i>33,951</i>	<i>33,194</i>

Total \$557,532 .. \$538,565

OREGON

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Oregon (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
University of Oregon	\$68,343	\$54,321
Oregon Health Sciences U	42,751	37,751
Teaching hospital & clinics	18,723	15,655
Child development and rehab ctr	6,363	5,531
Dental clinics	356	
<i>Subtotal, OHSU</i>	<i>68,193</i>	<i>58,937</i>
Oregon State University	81,847	73,027
Ag experiment station	19,640	16,245
Coop extension service	14,612	12,458
Forest research lab	1,996	
<i>Subtotal, OSU</i>	<i>118,095</i>	<i>101,730</i>
Portland State University	46,316	44,076
Southern Oregon State College	16,277	13,859
Western Oregon State College	14,643	13,394
Oregon Inst of Technology	14,189	12,591
Eastern Oregon State College	9,895	9,370
Centralized activities	11,200	9,981
Ctr for Advanced Tech Education	2,121	1,928
Student loans	99	64
WICHE	548	452
System-wide initiatives		4,614
<i>Subtotal, OSSHE</i>	<i>369,919</i>	<i>325,317</i>
Education Policy and Planning	529	136
State Scholarship Comm	13,713	12,340
Community Colleges	101,321	90,306
Total \$485,482 .. \$428,099		

PENNSYLVANIA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Pennsylvania (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
State-related Universities:		
Pennsylvania State University	\$240,120	\$240,069
Medical school	9,084	9,084
<i>Subtotal, PSU</i>	<i>249,204</i>	<i>249,153</i>
Temple University	129,504	129,895
Medical school	8,305	8,305
<i>Subtotal, TU</i>	<i>137,809</i>	<i>138,200</i>
University of Pittsburgh	128,834	128,846
Medical school	6,239	6,239
<i>Subtotal, U of P</i>	<i>135,073</i>	<i>135,085</i>
Lincoln U	9,894	9,906
<i>Subtotal, St Related</i>	<i>531,980</i>	<i>532,344</i>
State System of Higher Ed		
Indiana	49,250	49,337
West Chester	37,934	38,001
Millersville	27,597	27,646
Bloomsburg	27,308	27,356
Slippery Rock	27,294	27,342
Kutztown	26,110	26,156
Edinboro	25,388	25,432
Clarion	24,744	24,788
Shippensburg	23,911	23,953
California	23,443	23,485
East Stroudsburg	19,920	19,955
Lock Haven	14,868	14,895
Mansfield	14,559	14,585
Cheyney	12,316	12,316
Chancellor's office	1,790	1,790
System reserve	519	
Social Equity Plan	1,376	1,388
Deferred maintenance		4,500
Faculty development	400	400
Academy for Teaching		200
University Center	282	282
McKeever Center	343	357
Rural postsecond education		500
Labor studies		250
<i>Subtotal, S U S</i>	<i>359,352</i>	<i>364,914</i>

(Continued from the previous column)

Community Colleges (est)	122,803	132,394
T Stevens State School of Tech	4,624	4,775
<i>Subtotal, Commonwealth segment</i>	<i>1,018,759</i>	<i>1,034,427</i>
Private, State-aided Institutions:		
University of Pennsylvania	12,078	17,914
Medical school	2,218	3,326
School of Veterinary Med	7,456	7,456
<i>Subtotal, U of P</i>	<i>21,752</i>	<i>28,696</i>
Thomas Jefferson U	5,172	7,659
Drexel University	2,822	4,233
Phila Coll Osteopathic Med	2,706	4,058
Medical College of Penn	2,178	3,166
Penn College of Optometry	802	1,203
Penn Coll of Podiatric Med	661	991
Philadelphia U of the Arts	766	1,011
Berean Training & Indust School	1,152	1,252
Johnson School of Tech	202	202
Williamson Sch Mech Trades	73	73
<i>Subtotal, Pvt, St-aided</i>	<i>38,286</i>	<i>52,544</i>
Other Higher Education Aid:		
Penn Higher Ed Scholarships	170,500	187,550
Institutional assist grants	29,244	32,953
Student aid-matching grants	6,128	6,341
Equal oppor prof education	724	750
Information technology		2,000
Ed at correctional insts	122	122
Deaf, blind students	48	50
Ethnic heritage studies	97	100
Higher ed-rural initiatives	437	164
College of physicians	97	
Loan forgiveness	2,615	3,458
Agricultural loan forgiveness	724	294
Higher ed for disadvantaged	7,235	7,497
Tuition challenge program		31,758
Interdepart transfers (est)	151,735	153,252
<i>Subtotal, other</i>	<i>369,706</i>	<i>426,289</i>
Total	\$1,426,751	\$1,513,260

RHODE ISLAND

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Rhode Island (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Rhode Island	\$53,348	\$55,703
Rhode Island College	26,569	27,750
Community Coll of Rhode Island	23,715	25,212
<i>Subtotal, U & C's</i>	<i>103,632</i>	<i>108,665</i>
Office of Higher Education	3,959	3,693
Total	\$107,591	\$112,358

Note: Funds for financial aid are not reported for FY92-93 or for FY93-94; therefore, this tabulation is not comparable with earlier reports.

SOUTH CAROLINA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in South Carolina (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
U of So Carolina, Main Campus	\$117,407	\$111,600
Medical school, Main Campus	18,492	17,798
Spartanburg campus	9,276	8,877
Aiken campus	7,405	7,165
Two-year campuses	9,932	9,557
<i>Subtotal, U of SC</i>	<i>162,512</i>	<i>154,997</i>
Clemson University	78,417	75,721
Ag Research, Ext, Inspect	43,468	42,965
<i>Subtotal, CU</i>	<i>121,885</i>	<i>118,686</i>
Medical University of SC	75,889	71,802
Residency programs	13,281	12,441
Hospitals and clinics	18,132	17,379
<i>Subtotal, MUSC</i>	<i>107,302</i>	<i>101,622</i>
College of Charleston	20,947	20,175
So Carolina State College	18,554	17,637
Winthrop College	18,069	16,678
The Citadel	12,575	11,718
Francis Marion College	11,732	11,026
Coastal Carolina University*	9,876	9,414
Lander College	7,738	7,267
<i>Subtotal, S C's</i>	<i>99,491</i>	<i>93,915</i>

(Continued from the previous column)

Commission on Higher Ed	1,900	1,906
Scholarships, loans, SREB	825	830
Desegregation funds	470	436
Cutting Edge	522	387
<i>Subtotal, CHE</i>	<i>3,717</i>	<i>3,559</i>
Grants to Private Coll Students	16,700	15,508
Board, Tech & Comp Education	106,801	105,860
Total	\$618,408	\$594,147

*Formerly a branch campus of the University of South Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in South Dakota (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
U of South Dakota	\$28,978	\$30,682
Medical school	8,249	8,735
<i>Subtotal, U of SD</i>	<i>37,227</i>	<i>39,417</i>
South Dakota State U	31,508	34,394
Ag experiment station	5,812	6,145
Coop extension service	4,552	4,837
Animal Disease & Diagnostic Lab.	813	860
<i>Subtotal, SDSU</i>	<i>42,685</i>	<i>46,236</i>
SD School of Mines & Tech	10,034	10,774
Northern State U	9,240	9,658
Black Hills State U	7,407	7,991
Dakota State U	5,263	5,681
Board Office	942	977
Utilities	2,952	3,074
Regents Information System*	643	702
Future Fund	2,783	2,360
Student loans & scholarships	612	612
Other	1,939	2,103
Postsecondary Vocational Ed	9,237	9,637
Less estimated tuition	- 25,966	- 27,216
Total	\$104,998	\$112,006

*Prior to FY93, included in the University of South Dakota. Persons using data from past years will need to adjust for comparability.

TENNESSEE

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Tennessee (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Tennessee		
Knoxville	\$125,962	\$132,070
Chattanooga	26,905	28,487
Martin	20,847	22,041
Space Institute	4,716	5,035
Medical Units:		
College of Medicine	27,041	28,974
Family Medicine	2,979	3,267
UT Memphis	40,811	42,034
Ag Experiment Station	15,655	16,300
Ag extension service	18,007	18,702
Coll of Veterinary Medicine	9,526	9,968
Municipal Tech Advisory Serv	990	1,036
County Tech Advisory Service	757	794
Institute for Public Service	3,663	3,777
University-wide admin	1,948	2,010
Subtotal, UT	299,807	314,495
Tennessee Board of Regents		
Board of Regents Universities		
Memphis State U	76,545	80,612
East Tennessee State U*	54,908	58,267
Middle Tennessee State U	48,156	53,249
Tennessee Technological U	32,459	34,342
Tennessee State U	25,791	27,265
Austin Peay State U	19,507	21,471
Subtotal, BRU	257,366	275,206
Two-Year Institutions		
Chattanooga	14,737	16,077
State Tech at Memphis	14,780	15,944
Shelby	12,052	13,703
Pellissippi	11,470	12,893
Roane	10,321	11,803
Walters	9,702	10,673
Volunteer	8,346	9,487
Nashville State Tech	8,394	8,767

(Continued from the previous column)

Columbia	6,860	7,442
Cleveland	6,790	7,270
Jackson	6,683	7,199
Northeast	5,653	6,375
Motlow	5,760	6,309
Dyersburg	4,041	4,302
Subtotal, two-yr	126,089	138,244
Area Voc Tech Schools	26,189	26,865
Foreign Language Inst	131	200
Bd of Regents, admin	2,479	2,580
Subtotal, BoR System	412,254	443,095
Higher Education Commission	1,335	1,425
Contract education**	2,237	2,271
TN Student Assistance Corp	14,030	17,140
Centers of Excellence	16,882	16,882
Campus Centers of Emphasis	1,227	1,227
Instruction & Research Equip	7,400	
Chairs of Excellence Endowment	3,132	3,132
Minority Teacher Education	250	250
Fee Discount and Waiver Program	2,810	2,810
Academic Scholarship	179	230

Total **\$761,543 .. \$802,957**

*Includes (in \$1,000s):

ETSU College of Medicine

ETSU Family Practice

**Includes SREB and other contractual programs which are administered by the Higher Education Commission.

TEXAS

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Texas (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
U of Texas at Austin	\$200,764	\$219,722
UT at Arlington	64,953	68,582
UT at Brownsville	3,850	7,411
UT at Dallas	33,376	36,822
UT at El Paso	38,433	47,235
UT-Pan American	25,516	31,765
UT at Permian Basin	6,616	7,471
UT at San Antonio	32,047	41,613
UT at Tyler	9,695	11,904
UT Medical, Galveston	193,407	243,887
UT Health Science Centers		
Dallas	71,434	76,156
Houston	100,197	107,037
San Antonio	89,378	100,568
Tyler	16,733	22,163
UT Cancer Center	101,742	113,334
System Administration*		20
Subtotal, UT System	988,141	1,135,690
Texas A&M University	179,693	193,360
Health Science Center	12,775	14,613
Ag experiment station	41,658	43,506
Ag extension service	36,957	39,647
Forest Service	10,182	10,755
Engineer exper station	7,548	8,125
Engineer extension service	3,796	3,851
Animal control service	2,505	2,641
Veterinary diag lab	2,330	3,004
Transportation inst	1,847	1,979
Prairie View A&M U	17,139	18,299
Tarleton State U	15,160	16,448
A&M U-Kingsville**	18,333	22,375
A&M U at Galveston	7,148	7,520
A&M U-Corpus Christi***	12,257	22,241
A&M U-International U+	4,375	9,602
West Texas A&M U++	15,417	17,637
System administration*		23
Subtotal, A&M System	389,120	435,626
University of Houston	113,566	119,032
Clear Lake	16,076	17,762
Downtown	12,137	12,650
Victoria	3,622	3,820
System administration*		699
Subtotal, U of H	145,401	153,963
Texas State U System		
Southwest Texas St U	45,667	47,792
Sam Houston St U	27,875	29,436
Angelo State U	13,376	15,303

(Continued from the previous column)

Sul Ross State U	6,449	8,334
Sul Ross State U-Uvalde	1,819	2,560
System administration*		24
Subtotal, TSU System	95,186	103,449
Lamar University System		
Beaumont	28,436	31,311
Orange	2,602	3,240
Port Arthur	3,693	3,857
System administration*		41
Subtotal, LU	34,731	38,449
Texas Tech U	85,053	92,008
Health science ctr	45,310	52,092
Subtotal, TTU	130,363	144,100
U of North Texas	72,282	73,483
Texas Coll Osteopathy	25,359	27,609
Subtotal, U of NT	97,641	101,092
East Texas State U	20,554	22,290
ETSU at Texarkana	3,289	3,512
Subtotal, ETSU	23,843	25,802
Texas St Tech College	46,441	52,984
Texas Woman's U	34,712	39,556
Texas Southern U	25,452	29,612
Stephen Austin St U	28,967	31,973
Midwestern State U	11,315	12,778
Fibers & Food Comm	1,409	1,415
National Research Lab	42,300	41,681
SREC	135	135
Higher Educ Fund+++	45,500	45,500
State aid to comm colls	569,065	644,871
Reductions in appropriations#		- 6,051
Coordinating Board	6,944	7,115
Equalization grants	24,200	25,200
Baylor med & dental	43,317	45,068
Family practice residency	7,932	7,929
Tech research		39,770
Advanced research		19,855
Incentive grant	1,452	1,452
Remedial ed	5,979	5,980
College Work Study	1,936	1,936
Other	866	1,432
Subtotal, CB	92,626	155,737

Total **\$2,802,348** .. **\$3,188,362**

*Includes only amounts for employee group insurance appropriated to the Employee Retirement System.

**Formerly named Texas A&I University.

***Formerly named Corpus Christi State University.

+Formerly named Laredo State University.

++Formerly named West Texas State University.

+++Funds to be used for equipment and library acquisitions.

#Appropriations shall be reduced by not less than this amount when procedures have been determined.

UTAH

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Utah (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Utah	\$118,104	\$121,549
Medical programs	17,402	17,904
Research & public service	8,048	5,908
<i>Subtotal, U of U</i>	<i>143,554</i>	<i>145,361</i>
Utah State University	62,500	64,313
Agricultural programs	14,237	14,689
Research & public service	2,927	3,024
<i>Subtotal, USU</i>	<i>79,664</i>	<i>82,026</i>
Four Year Universities		
Weber State University	39,166	40,371
Southern Utah University	13,679	15,144
<i>Subtotal, four-yr</i>	<i>52,845</i>	<i>55,515</i>
Two Year Colleges		
Dixie College	8,096	8,683
Snow College	7,550	7,813
College of Eastern Utah	7,153	7,501
Utah Valley Comm College	16,578	17,420
Salt Lake Comm College	28,685	31,556
<i>Subtotal, two-yr</i>	<i>68,062</i>	<i>72,973</i>
Brd of Regents & statewide		
Administration	2,751	2,463
Statewide programs	3,309	5,330
<i>Subtotal, SBR & St-wide</i>	<i>6,060</i>	<i>7,793</i>
Total	\$350,185	\$353,668

VERMONT

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Vermont (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
University of Vermont	26,252	26,267
State Colleges	14,253	14,253
Vermont Interactive TV	339	460
<i>Subtotal, St C's</i>	<i>14,592</i>	<i>14,713</i>
Student assistance corp	12,356	12,149
Educational TV	803	800
New England Higher Ed Compact	54	53
Ed Commission of the States	32	34
Total	\$54,089	\$54,016

VIRGINIA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Virginia (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
Four-Year Institutions		
University of Virginia	\$102,482	\$103,334
VA Commonwealth University	100,657	102,703
VA Poly Inst and State U	96,959	99,056
George Mason University	51,082	52,019
Old Dominion University	42,963	43,551
James Madison University	28,222	29,145
College of William and Mary	27,408	27,589
Radford University	23,820	24,211
Norfolk State University	19,038	19,365
Virginia State University	12,897	13,128
Longwood College	10,041	10,340
Mary Washington College	9,218	9,351
Christopher Newport University	8,991	9,186
Virginia Military Institute	8,395	8,475
Clinch Valley College	4,464	4,812
<i>Subtotal, four-Yr</i>	<i>546,637</i>	<i>556,265</i>
Two-Year Institutions		
VA Community College System	171,170	174,334
Richard Bland College	2,459	2,495
<i>Subtotal, two-Yr</i>	<i>173,629</i>	<i>176,829</i>
Student Aid*	38,328	48,535
Affiliated Agencies		
UVA Hospital	22,977	21,202
VCU Health Science Hospital	14,284	8,730
VPI & SU Research Division	25,487	25,452
VPI & SU Extension Division	27,985	28,471
W&M, VA Inst of Marine Science	10,791	10,960
MWC, Melchers-Monroe Memorials	179	179
<i>Subtotal, Aff Ag</i>	<i>101,703</i>	<i>94,994</i>
Council of Higher Education	2,551	2,657
Grant/Loan Administration	590	632
Scholarship Assist (CSAP)	4,302	4,302
Tuition Assist (TAGP)	18,630	18,630
Work Study Program	1,650	1,650
Virginia Scholars Program	540	540
SREB	135	135
Outstanding Faculty Program	50	50

(Continued from the previous column)

Eminent Scholars	6,274	5,972
Regional Grants & Contracts	406	437
Funds for Excellence	948	948
Library Services	101	101
VA Space Grant Scholarship	50	50
Grad and Undergrad Assist	75	125
VA Teaching School Loan Prog		150
VA Guaranteed Assist Program		250
<i>Subtotal, CHE</i>	<i>36,302</i>	<i>36,629</i>
Related Services		
Eastern VA Med Authority (EWVA)	9,254	9,031
Innovative Technology Authority	8,658	8,658
Southeastern U's Research Assoc	821	2,821
VGBA-Equipment Trust Fund	15,831	11,789
VA Plan for Equal Opportunity	3,719	3,719
SW Virginia Higher Ed Center	108	278
<i>Subtotal, RS's</i>	<i>38,391</i>	<i>36,296</i>
Total	\$934,990	\$949,548

*Includes appropriations made directly to higher education institutions for student aid, as well as aid to (in \$1,000s):

Dept of Health	\$710	\$775
Dept of Military Affairs	195	100
Total	\$905	\$875

Note: Included in the statewide total are the following appropriations to private institutions (in \$1,000s):

Aid to students attending pvt or out-of-state institutions	\$20,528	\$20,559
Appropriations to non-state agencies	34,699	32,434
Total, private	\$55,227	\$52,993

WASHINGTON

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Washington (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93(R)	1993-94
U of Washington, Main Campus	\$245,816	
Tacoma branch	4,989	
Bothell branch	5,236	
<i>Subtotal, UW</i>	<i>\$273,008</i>	<i>256,041</i>
Washington St U, Main Campus	136,110	
Vancouver branch	4,171	
Tri-Cities branch	3,212	
Spokane branch	3,533	
<i>Subtotal, WSU</i>	<i>155,097</i>	<i>147,026</i>
Western Washington U	43,727	41,293
Eastern Washington U	38,720	36,830
Central Washington U	33,777	33,610
Evergreen State College	20,793	18,966
Community & Technical Colls	347,845	356,069
Spokane Joint Center	292	178
Higher Ed Coordinating Bd*	39,822	2,760
Financial Aid		61,810
Total	\$953,081	\$954,583

*For FY92-93, includes student financial aid.

WEST VIRGINIA

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in West Virginia (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
State University System		
WV University*	\$94,382	\$98,940
Health Sciences Center**	45,587	47,590
WVU at Parkersburg	5,254	5,497
<i>Subtotal, WVU</i>	<i>145,223</i>	<i>152,027</i>
Marshall University	32,168	33,751
School of Medicine	9,373	9,725
<i>Subtotal, MU</i>	<i>41,541</i>	<i>43,476</i>

(Continued from the previous column)

WV Coll of Graduate Studies	5,843	6,096
WV School Osteopathic Med	5,247	5,436
Health Sciences Fund	150	149
Primary health education	4,000	3,960
Rural health initiative	2,000	1,980
Microcomp Labs Teacher Ed		255
Marshall-SWVComCol 2+2 Prog	160	160
System Office	430	492
<i>Subtotal, SUS</i>	<i>204,594</i>	<i>214,031</i>
State College System		
Fairmont State College	12,444	13,503
WV State College	9,806	10,467
WV Institute of Tech	9,791	9,979
West Liberty State College	8,211	8,295
Shepherd College	7,798	8,105
Concord College	6,590	6,982
Glenville State College	5,595	5,831
Bluefield State College	5,471	5,765
WV Northern Comm College	4,287	4,365
Southern WV Comm College	4,111	4,515
Microcomp Labs Teacer Ed		345
System Office	350	347
<i>Subtotal, SCS</i>	<i>74,454</i>	<i>78,499</i>
Other Appropriations		
Central Office Admin	867	868
Higher Ed Grant Program	3,795	3,757
Underwood-Smith Scholarships	750	570
Tuition Contract Programs	606	600
Minority doctoral program	100	90
Humanities Council	100	90
Computer Center	2,000	2,089
Microcomputer lab	750	
Other (Unallocated)	110	
<i>Subtotal, other</i>	<i>9,078</i>	<i>8,064</i>
Less lottery proceeds	- 3,520	- 3,520
Total	\$284,606	\$297,074

*Includes Potomac State College of West Virginia University, FY94 = \$3,354,000.

**Includes dedicated soft drink tax (\$9,300,000) and allocation for WVU poison control hotline (\$250,000).

WISCONSIN

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Wisconsin (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
University of Wisconsin System		
Doctoral Cluster		
Madison	\$281,824	\$287,152
University Hospitals	2,282	2,282
Subtotal, UW Madison	284,106	289,434
Milwaukee	92,031	94,762
Subtotal, doctoral	376,137	384,196
University Centers		
Eau Claire	33,578	35,922
Oshkosh	34,466	35,235
Stevens Point	29,467	31,504
Whitewater	29,152	29,437
La Crosse	27,766	28,454
Stout	26,602	27,606
Platteville	20,042	20,533
River Falls	19,629	19,733
Parksides	17,651	18,089
Green Bay	16,001	16,740
Superior	10,465	11,562
Subtotal, U's	264,819	274,815
Centers (2 year)	24,253	24,524
Extension	47,104	49,707
System Administration	9,272	9,562
Systemwide Programs	13,616	14,565
Subtotal, UW-system	735,201	757,369
Voc, Tech, Adult Ed System	114,370	120,865
Medical College of Wisconsin	7,499	7,908
Higher Ed Aids Board	45,918	50,014
Total	\$902,988	\$936,156

WYOMING

State tax-fund appropriations for the operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1992-93 and 1993-94 in Wyoming (in thousands of dollars)

Institutions	Sums appropriated	
	1992-93	1993-94
University of Wyoming	\$78,770	\$80,930
Community Colleges	40,931	42,071
Comm Coll Commission	819	821
Subtotal, CC	41,750	42,892
WICHE	1,632	2,132
Total	\$122,152	\$125,954

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